THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. CORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... No suoscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

Treason.

Ever since we assumed the editorial department of this paper, we have endeavored to show from the various sources of evidence which we could collect, that Mr. Holden was disloyal to the Southern Confederacy—that he had meditated a treasurable attack upon itthat he had actually counselled its overthrow, and that in fact and truth, he occupied to our country now, the same attitude and position that the Tories did in the Revolution of 1776, except that he is not found with arms in his hands. For some time past we have been in possession of the proof furnished to the Conservative in its issue of the 28th; that is, we have known that Mr. Hampton had held the conversation he states, with Mr. Holden; for we have a letter from a gentleman in the county of Wilkes, who communicated to us that Mr. Hampton had informed him of these facts, immediately on his return home from the leg-

It is now proved by the solemn certificates of two gentlemen, both members of the legislature, that Mr. Holden in November last, stated to them, that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy-(and, says he,) mark my prediction, in less than six months you will see that I am right." This is the certificate of Mr. Hampton .-That of Mr. Horton of Watauga, is thus:-"This Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction, you will see before six months from this time that I am right."

Both of these gentlemen were struck, as any loyal man might be, with this disreputable and base proposition; and both of them repeated it to Mr. Gentry, of Ashe, on the same day. And we have a letter from Dr. Hackett, of Wilkes, stating that Mr. Hampton communicated it to him immediately after his return home. There is then, no room for the assertion by Mr. Holden, that there may be "some unaccountable misunderstanding or perversion of our (his) views." The statement must be true, or "unqualifiedly and

Mr. Holden feels the force of the accusation by Gov. Vance. If proved, it not only condemns him of a base and unmanly departure from his representative pledge, made on the 20th of May, 1861; it not only condemns him of falsifying his repeated editorial assurances of devotion and loyalty; it not only puts anjend to his character for truth, by all the rules of law and common sense; but it places him before the people of this State, before our soldiers from North Carolina, before the people of the Confederacy, and before the world, as the counsellor of TREASON : as the meditator of the overthrow of our Government; as one who would sacrifice North Carolina, her honor, her integrity, and her sefety; who would shamefully withdraw her from her southern sistors, and set her up for herself: either to treat with the enemy, and to accept humiliating and destructive terms from him, or to draw upon her two wars, instead of one Thus impressed with the force of the accusttion, M. Holden twice denies it-the second time " we repeat our denial of this charge in me most emphatic terms."

And the matter thus stands before the people. The charge is made. Two respectable witnesses attest the truth of it. There are other witnesses in the State, who can prove the same thing. There is at least one in Chatham; there are more. We know some of them. It is the duty of all loyal men now to come out and favor the cause of truth and the country, by telling what they know.

We shall hereafter take up this proof as it stands now. We shall proceed to show what Mr. Holden's purpose was, and the evidence; and we shall ther expose to the people of the State, what the horrid effects would have been. if this pernicious scheme had been successful.

In the mean time, Mr. Holden ought not to be permitted to make this a question of a political campaign. In our opinion, it is a question for a judge and jury, first; and for the people afterwards. The cloud is rolling up; and this is the first clap of thunder.

Mosby AT Work .- The gallant Mosby is said to be again at work, this time in destroy. ing the Orange railroad from the Rappahannock northwards. He is reported to have burned the bridges between that stream and Manassas, big and little. He is also tearing up the track as he goes and is doing his work effectually. Many stragglers from the Yankee army are being picked up, the whole country being filled with them.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES .- The Richmond Enquirer of Monday last, says it was reported in that city, that Northern papers of the 25th had been received, bringing intelligence of the arrival in Washington of an agent from France destination of the second section of this act, the an agent from France, destined for the Confederate States, but that the Lincoln authorities had peremptorily refused to grant him permission to proceed on his journey.

The Petersburg Express says that three hundred and sixty-two Yankees were sent of on the 27th by the train for Weldon. A few

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I is reduced to make the tent of the A STATE OF THE STA

WEEKLY 6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864. NO. 19

From the Enemy's Lines-Grant's Unprecedented Lesses.

The Petersburg Express has late and reliable information from the energy's lines. It is of the most encouraging character. Outside of Grant's official circle, and safely removed from the tyranny of Lincoln and Seward, the Northern people do not hesitate to admit terrible losses in Grant's army. Noue estimate it at less than 75,000, and many say that it will reach 90,000. This is from all causes-killed, wounded, prisoners, stragglers and deserters.

The desertion and straggling is without precedent, A letter was received in that city Saturday, from a member of Mosby's command, well and favorably known in Petersburg. This writer states that he and his comrades, with their daring chief, have been in the rear of Grant since he moved from Culpeper Courthouse. He states that from the Rapidan and the Rappahannock to the Potomac, the country literally swarms with stragglers. These men do not hesitate to say, that they are from the Army of the Potomac, and under no circumstances will they be carried back alive. Each man is armed, and says he will sell his life as dearly as possible, before he will be taken.

have no pursuers.

the North Anna, abandoning the field to Lee.

on the part of Grant It is a confession that

himself afraid. It will be the same army on

the Penissula, or the South Side, that it was

on the North Anna. He cannot escape the

stern encounter by shifting his battle ground

He may play rugitive, as he now does; he

may steal away to the Peninsula, or hide in

the swamps of the lower Chickahominy,or the

South Side; but he cannot take Richmond

without fighting Lee, and of that he shows

There are three lines of advance against

Richmond, all of which bave their supporters.

There is the Peninsula route which has been

immortalized by McClellan, the Southside ap-

generalship, and the Fredericksburg or North-

ern route, which was the favorite of Lincoln,

Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and was adopted

Grant made a lager advance than his prede-

cessors by the same route, and recently bound

bimself to it by a special pledge. His aban-

donment of it now is a confession of terrible

defeat. After spending sixty or seventy thous-

and men in the experiment of advancing by

the North side, he has humiliated himself so

far as to runaway in the night to look for the

despised McClellan's tracks on the Peninsula.

The news will fall like a cold bath on the hopes

of his people. And well it may. For how can

he hope with a whipped and blasted army, to

accomply-h from the Peninsula what McClellan

failed to do with his vast, well appointed, and

well disciplined array, urged on by confident

expectations? God has not given us over to

be cursed by Grant, and if he runs about like

Balaam to find some point from which his desire

may be gratified, like Balaam, he will be ever

There are those who consider Grant's ad-

vance from Spotsylvania to the North Anna as

evidence of progress, and of improvement in

his condition. It is sufficient to say that Grant

judges differently. From Spotsylvanie he had

hopes of taking Richmond; from the North

At the latest accounts, Grant had crossed the

Pamuakey at Hanovertown, distant, we be-

lieve, about eighteen or twenty miles from

The Weekly Confederate is printed every Tues-

day and put in the Post Office here that evening. It goes off, or ought to go off by the first mails

thereafter. We understand it does not get to

Richmond county until a week after its date. It

goes to Favetteville on Wednesday, and if the

mail for Richmond county does not leave on Wednesday before the Raleigh mail arrives, our

subscribers in that county ought to receive the

paper the day after its date, instead of a week thereafter. This is in explanation of complaints

disappointed.

Anna none.

to us on the subject.

Gold went up in New York on the 24th, to 186, being an advance of 4 per cent. over previous day's rates. This does not look as though the observant New Yorkers were of the opinion that Grant had accomplished anything whatever in a military way, but to sacrifice one of the best armies on the planet.

The northern people say that Grant has lost four times as many men, as any general who ever commanded the Army of the Potomac. It has been ascertained by actual count, that he lost more men on the 12th, in the terrible contest of Spotsylvania Courthouse, than. Napoleon Bonaparte lost on the memorab field of Waterloo. The people say, that the worst feature of the present melancholy condition of affairs is, that the places of the recently slain and maimed, cannot be supplied. Every garrison and outpost has been swept clean to replenish Grant's decimated ranks; and it is asserted as an absolute fact, that there were not men enough at Fortress Monroe last Friday to garrison the place.

It is also represented that Grant's present army is greatly demoralized. The three years' men are very much discontented, at the had actth in water the Lincoln Government has acted towards them, and the new-comers, or veteran reinforcements, as Stanton telegraphs to Dix, cannot be made to face Gen. Lee's

gallant grey backs. Four times during the past eight days did Grant attempt to bring on another such fight as he engaged in at Spotsylvania Courthouse, but each time, the men refused to be led to the slaughter. They are like Burnside's, whipped at Fredericksburg. Once is all sufficient.

Altogether the entire information from the enemy's country is of the most cheering kind, We verily believe that light is breaking, and that peace is not far distant. God be praised.

The Nullification Bill.

The following Act was passed by the Legislature just closed. It was introduced by Mr. Nat. Boyden, Senator from Rowan, and passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 19, and 54 to 11 in the House-many of the members opposed to it refusing to be present or to vote on a measure calculated to bring about a conflict between the Confederate and State Govern-

AN ACI more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and to prevent the transportation of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem-

bly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person as to whom a writ of habeas corpus has been, issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard. or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance of coursel, for the purpose of sueing out, or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ frem being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanur, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That if any person shall, under any pretence whatever, transport beyond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person, so effending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars and

Governor of the State shall forthwith demand him of the authorities of the Confederate States where such person may be imprisoned. Read three times and ratified in General

Assembly, the 28th day of May, 1864.
R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

We learn that Gen. Whiting has been hundred Yankee prisoners remain in the hos-pitals.

Reneral Brags and the Eracustion of

The Richmond Sentinel says, netwithdend Petersbarg ing the presence of two vast arrates in our im-The Petersburg Express of Monday, saysmediate vicinity, the scene of most immediate Nut a few of our people were start'ed Friday interest this morning is in Northern Georgia: morning, upon receiving the Richmond En-Johnston has had another of those attended guirer of that date, to send in its columns, that collisions with Serman which primine to Gen. Beagg had ordered the evacuation of destroy the latter before he reaches a grand hate. Potenburg. These who know Gen. Brage as tle. On Friday night, Cleburne appear, to patriot and addier, which he containly is, of have perpetrated a markete upon Howard's course did not for a moment believe that any division; inflicting a loss of five to sown tauch order ever emanated from him; but there thousand, with a loss on our part of only a trave other, who without prilection, fell into few hundreds. A general engagement was the current of public clemor, which had been expected to take place the next day; but so so uncessingly agitated, and declared that is long as the preliminary operations result as in was nothing more than they had expected the delightful affair of Friday night, and of from Gen. Bragg, and only confirmed what Resaca, we care not how protracted the pre- they had heard several days previous. We lade to the grand tragedy. The victory to did not believe it, because we know Gen. tenfold joyous which spares our own men. Bragg to possess more than ordinary military Johnston may retire, as much as he pleases, ability, and such an order, the merest tyro in if he will deliver every where along his line military affairs must have perceived at a of march such blows as these. He will soon! glance, would not only have greatly imperiled our cause, but also have resulted in the fall of Gen. Lee and Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Rishmond. Such a fate would have been inare at present manageuvering. Ulysses but re- evitable, and we take it for granted that no cently declared, in one of the sententious ut. unprejudiced mind can believe Gen. Bragg terances which are accepted by his people as cabable of committing such a military blunoracular, that he would fight out the campaign | der. But if proof be needed to refute this on the line from Spotsylvania Courthouse to silly and najust charge against Gen. Bragg, it Bichmond, if it took him all summer. He so is attend. We have seen a letter from Gen

cordingly adhered to that line of march as B., in which he ridicules the thought, and says long as Lee gave him liberty, until he had such a report is not only without the elightest crossed the North Anna, and came to a con- foundation in fact, but must have been started frontation with Lee near Hanover Junction. solely for the purpose of slander and detrac-Every one who had any faith in Grant's pluck tion. We have also before us a letter from expected, of course, that he would renew his Maj. Gen. Robert Ranson, Jr., a gentleman attack; for to be sure, that was his road to and an officer well known in Petersburg. Richmond, and Lee was in it. But he lay in Gen. R. assumes voluntari y the task of refut-Lee's front from Tuesday morning to Friday ing so unjust and uncalled for a charge against night, with nothing more than skirmishing. Gen. Bragg, and it will be seen that his letter Unable to bring his men up to an attack, or is dated anterior to the Richmond Enquirer's himself afraid to risk it, he then recrossed publication. He bears cheerful and willing testimony to the nuceasing efforts of General This can be held only as a complete backout Bragg to protect Petersburg and keepopen the line of communication between Richmond and he was afraid to fight his adversary. It is this city, and forever puts at rest, we hope, idle for him to expect to avoid his difficulty this last attempt of Gen. Bragg's enemies to by choosing another line of advance. This disparage his merits as a soldier and a pattrouble is independent of all roads. It is found riot. The following is a copy of Gen. Ran-

in Lee's army. Of that army he has shown som's letter: HEADQUARTER'S DEPARTMENT ? Richmond. May 26, 1864.

Gen'l Braxton Bragg Richmond: GENERAL-Fu-day I heard a report coming from Petersburg, to the effect that you had ordered the evacuation of that place when it was threatened a few weeks since by the enemy. I at once flatly contradicted the report, and stated what were the facts-that to my knowledge every effort was made by you to hold it, and to keep open communication with the city. Hagood's Brigade, which had been ordered to Drewry's Bluff, was sent to Port Watthall Junction, and Johnson's Brigad , of my command, was hurried to the same point, to hold the Rulroad, and cover Petersburg proach which has been the scene of Butler's from attack. The most positive orders were given, and being constantly with you, and conferring about the defences of both this city and Petersburg, you can appreciate my surprise at hearing the report above alluded to, when I had heard or iers sent which had an eye sing'e to the defences of Pelersburg and keeping open communication between Whence have emanated these groundless rumore? I am at a loss to knew. Certainly, either from the imagination of those wholly ignorant of the facts, or else from those, who; rom malice, wish to injure men who have faithfully served our country and watched its best interests. If it should become necessary to refute falsehood, you con use this as you

may se fit. Very respectfully, Your oledient servant, R. RANSOM, JR., Major General.

And in further vindication of Gen. Brage from the malicious assaults of enemies, whose reasons and motives we might particularize to their shame, the Richmond Sentinel has the following thorough refutation of the Enquirer's article. After speaking of a recent attack made upon Gen. Bragg in Congress, the Sentinel says:

The accusations against Gen. Bragg are of two classes—those which affect his military conduct prior to his appointment to his present position, and those which apply to his conduct since. Under both heads he has been most violently smailed. A city cotemporary, whose arraignment covers the whole of his military career, charges him with "all that is gloomy in the past history of the war," and declares that "his promotion to Richmond aggravated the evils that had grown out of his retention in command in the West." It is not part of our purpose to go into the military transactions referred to in the above, and con-cerning which those who have had the best opportunities for information which differ. Gen. Brogg must stand or fall by the reco But it is fair to contrast with that co tion of his appointment here which we have just quoted, the remarks of the same cosmorary at the time that appointment was made.

Did partiality then hold the rein, or dost passion now? We quote from the Beguirer of

"Gen. Beegg has been assigned to duty in Richmond, as consulting and advisory Generken in the recent fights in Virginia, have passed through Danville for the prisons South.

Bragg has unquestionable abilities, which is the prisons of the course of the c The Emperor Maximilian was at Havana on the 14th inst., on route for Mexico, and has probably reached Vera Cruz before this. Mr. Preston, Minister of the Confederate States to Mexico, was also there at that date, awaiting he departure of the Emperor.

Lee nor Johnston. He cannot command ardirost them, except "by summand of the President." His appointment has been made with the know. ledge and approval of Grees. Cooper, Lee, Johnston, and Requiregard, all his superiords rout, who, knowing and appreciating the unstalness and ability of Gree. But 19, concur in his appointment by the President."

If the appointment, notwithmenting Green's Bring's "gloomy" antecedents, was "very proper," and conductive to the advancement and

how of the cause; if he had prometica of the cause; if he had "singularity able abilities, which eminently at him for such a responsible position;" if the pleasure of the country at the appointment was then guestied; if the affect itself was necessary, indeed essential; if his appointment was made with the "knowledge and approval of Gena Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Beaurogard," all of whom en lowed and concerved in it-surely, all objections to General Bragg's antecedents, as unfitting him for the position, are now obsolete. Our inquiries are, therefore, confined to his conduct since he has filled his present position. And, in lead, if half be true that is alleged by our cotemporary respecting this, we should john to the full in the severity of its consume. It alleges that General Bragg gave as "order for the evacuation of Petersburg," and that it was "effered to the enemy." We are informed, on inquiry, and are authorized to affirm, that this allegation is, in form and substance, a tothis allegation is, in form and substance, a total error. Our sister city was consigned to no
such fate. It is also alleged that General
Barton was relieved or suspended from duty
by General Bragg. General Ransom has volunteered a denial of this. He says it was his act,
and that General Bragg had nothing whatever
to,do with it. We are likewise assured that the various other imputations and insinuations shich have been attered in various quarters to the disparagement of General Bragg's conduct of late operations, are equally unfounded, as readily be proved if the interests of the public service would admit of the necessary dis-closures. Persons who are desirous to do jus-tice, will be the more disposed to accept this assurance from the fact that the allegations now referred to are not made with a whit more of confidence and directness than these which have above received full, enequivocal and emphatic contradiction.

Cavairy Bugagement. .

There was a heavy cavalry engag m ut on Saturday tor near Hawes' shop, on the road from Mechaniesville to Hampertown, about seven miles beyond the former place and five miles this side of the latter. The enemy's cavalry were in great strength, nor were we ourselves deficient. On both sides

the troops dismounted for the fight. The enemy's skirmish rs were swi t'y driven in, and by a charge from our tine his troops were distodged from the cover unler which they shelvered, which was taken pessession of by our men. Three attempts were made by the enemy to recover the position lost, but every assault was repulsed. The fight comme wed about nine o'clock in the morning, and lasted until about half past four, when Warren's (Fifth) corps of infantry was sent by Grant to the support of his cavalryabout a mile, and took position on a creek where they were not followed. Our retreat was under good cover, and is believed to have been made with at loss.

The trops on our side were commanded by Gen. Wade Hampton, who put in the troops mignificently. Our soldiers fought with examplary controls and spirit, and must have inflicted very beauty loss on the enemy. As an illustration of the severity of the com-bar and the character of the fighting, a soldi r who had fired firety castridges, did not fire one without seeing his man, and taking cool

The object of t' e enemy's cavalry was probably to mask the movements of Grant's in-fentry belied them; but the manner in which they were defeated and driven by our caval-rymen, compelled Grant to show his other

We are indebted for the loregoing partieu-lars to several participants in the fight. The battle was a heavy one, and the loss rable on both sider.

LATER -POSITION OF GRANT'S ARMY. An official dispaceh, received last evening,

An official dispacts, received last evening, is to the effect that the enemy are in front of Atlee's. The position of the confronting armies renders it probable that a general engagement will take pince very soon.

Near Hawes' shop, about five miles from Richmond, on the Central railroad — Fits Lee's cavalry draws the enemy's cavalry back man their infantry, reported by prisonant to the fits and 6th corps—when our cavalry retired, without being followed. It was understand that this movement was shoply a recommission to dissover the position of the care of the fits of the cavalry of them.

Between one and the hands of the care of the confidence of whom was contacted.

of whom were captured in the date of rived in Richmond yesterday. - Smith

ing to an inchases: During the Sales Wildermes, Respect John D. Shorte. B, 30th N. O. T., coppe to drive the se invador from our sail, rested to for company and called to the mente and he was last one in family the gue in one hand and but in the office the

revolut lancourf Land American Name Engage Hart - A correspondent the Manches (Bingel Belograph, writer from in this in the 19th all, the I deto Alabora and Madin attached the C.S. gashest J. P. Com and after a fight of the places was such below the water lice on the post side, and seriest in asiaki .g. andition has a first on the said that the said

THE WELLE OF FRANCE. -The Muhile & berting and Register, of the 25th. has a letter from Topole, dated the 20th, which opens so & lives;

Gen. Forrest is again at the book of his legions. We shall not been remain inactive. The plan of the comp ire, as for as we are connected with it. has not been divulged. Hen and horses are reliabled unit maky for any expedition which the country language of Former composition.

From Tapelo, Forcest would have about 150 to 200 miles to march to co-spends officiently with Johnston eminet Shomen, and it is the general impression that he is to-day in the reer of the latter. If so, we may be sure that the race for the Obje viver will be commenced in a very shorttime.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF STRAMPS. -- It is reputed, mys the Wilmington Jancon of the 26th, that the blackade running stamers Minnie and Young R-public, bow been captured off Cape Fear, outward bound

Am. Gonz.—The Castletteville Chemicle, of Thursday, says that hitisens from Orange Courthouse, report that there are no Tank es in Culpeper county.

An Appeal not to be Bisregarded. The following letter to from a lady of this State now in Richmond, and whose whole a.ul is enlisted in attenting to the wants of the suffering was of North Carolina to the hapiwill not appeal in vain to the wives, makes sisters and all other relatives and friends, to sen I on such articles of dealers an I access as are indispensably regulate for the welfare of their kinemen and neighbors languishing from woulds and cick tess. Let the appeal be promptly and generously responded to, and by this means a manifestation of an appro-ciation of the services and interest of this indy he made, that will be most consonant with her

CHIMB RAZ Hospitat, Richmond, May 24. Messis Editors ! Am sur you will excuse my troubling you when you know why I write. Feeting anxious rhout my fellow Statesmen who are at the hospital at Camp Winder, I scooped the proposal of a gentle-man to drive me there the marning. (her soldiers are quite confortable, and I hope they have good madical attention at course. could not judge of that. You know the his is are now filled with wounded, many of them suffering very much; presumply. My object in writing to you is to ask you to write an article for The Confidence, whing for contributions of eggs, butter, &c., to be sent from our State for the besets of North Carolina soldiers at Carap Winder.

This hemital is

patriolic, benevolent heart:

T) is heapital is appropriated to them; although there are many in other heapitals. I amapled to say that there are a number of our North Carolina a dilors who have the advan-North Carelins a dilor, who have the advantages of Clamborate. Provisions are very high in Richmond, and the Virginius have been long towed to small delication to the wounded soldiers from every flats. Dried truits, blackberry what chickens, almost mything would be accountable. Rage are very necessary, and trunch, may, popper, even pieces of cloth to owner crotic e.

I know that many people would gladly sid if they knew the way. I was told at the North Carolina Mane, that Gov. Vance had an agent who mame is with mapping. Soft person would bring such fidnes as I segment and they would come easily and quickly so in the especial case of an appointed person of you agree to write the article, I appoint the segment the second of may be empired throughout the State, for this is the people's mar, and so privide is so small, but it night countings to math these who are emiluring so much for us.

All think here that we are so the eve of a great hards. I should be refused if my application outly bring complicing in time for inspectation.

Extracted a letter from a morning of Capt.

Hanty's Mattery to be Father, in this city:

"I am well and and the be, but mayb
fatigued from the less two wark's confirme.

We are the matter for the contact to be less to be and the less two warks are the less to be a less to be a

Dace Hett. We are taken to task in the matter of our artigle on the habens corpus by our neigh's of the Conservative, who thinks we have done the Legislature very great injustice. We are very cure of one thing and that is that JUS-TICE is about the last desirable thing for the

uniprity of that body, if they or their friends

should be consulted.

Let us sen how, if we have in any wise m represented the A'Personal Liberty Bill," as passed by that body : It was the offspring of Mr. Nathanial Boyden, of whom Mr. Holden many times said he the an abolitionist and a bury"-the child therefore has all the print fucie qualities, which are obnexious in the father. It was interidued by him just in the insumer that a "cute" but not over-serupul us yankes would do a smart trick. The begislature had determined to aljourn on Maday. It was now Startlay morning -it required two thirds of the House to get the bile through in the course of that day, or of any day. Mr. B gden cunningly waited until many members of the misority, had left tor howeled left under the impression that no new important measure would be providet t'at period of the session. With Southern gontlemen this was a legitimate supposition; but it was not so with Mr. Boyden. It was is the state of things adapted to his shrewd culculation. He had guessed how many had probably left, and accertained the number be could control to put through his trick. It was not cither, an after-thought with Mr. Boyden. He had had this bill in his pocket all the session. It had been prepared by him, to meet the facts in a very case which he had dealt with as emisel; and its object and primar, was if possible, to produce a collision between the State Government and the Confoderacy; and advantage was taken of the last hours of the session to put through this act of

alistingt and unequivocal pullification.

The law of Congress requires the officer to

make a return without bringing the body of

the person held in custody, and "as to whom" the habeas corpus has issued; and it prononness that return sufficient, if it alleges the arrest to have been made under either of the causes set forth in the act, and therenpen the proceedings shall cease. But this bill of Mr. Boyden's enacts-"that any person as to whom a writ of habeas corpus has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any presence whatever, to obey the mand te thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court therem, &c., shall be guilty of a high misdemeaner, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one veur. Niw let us look at the operation of this act: We will say that Mr. Bayden applies to Judge Pearson for a writ of habeus corpus, to be directed to Col. Mallett, ordering hin to bring the buly of Tubal Cain, to show can why he is detained in the custody of the said Mallett : Col. Mallett is served with this writ, an I returns thereon- "Tobal Cain is in my custaly under the order of the Scoretary of Wir, as a person charged with treason against the Confelerate States." Here is a return in strict conformity with the act of Congress, and thereupon by visite of that act. Judge Pearson should suspend the progse lings. Ba Mr. Boyden's bill says, no-Col. Mallett must bring Tabal Cain before the judge. It is a high misdemeanor in him not to do it; and being a duty whose neglect is a misdemeanor, it is a contempt of the process of a judge, for which an attachment must issue. Thereupon an autschment does issue, and a alterist is sent to execute it, and Col. Mallett. under the further order of Government, must resist, or by submission acknowledge the in tbility of the Confederate Government to maintain its own authority. If he resist, the sheriff will summon his posse, and Col. Mallett his guard-and this is collision-to be followed by further antagonism, when the Governor is called on to employ the militia to aid the sheriff, and Col. Mallett calls out a regiment to support the G vernment. And this is the attitude towards each other that Mr. Boyden would bring the people of this State; for let our people unlerstand, that this militia, and this regiment of Confederate eroops, that would thus be brought face to face with loaded ritles, would be all North Carolinians. And how is the thing to be prevented? We

say this state of things may occur without the possibility of a decision by any tribunal to avert or arrest it. The only remaining question is, was there any personal liberty infringed in North Carolina, to such a degree as to require this undisquisedly hostile legislation against our own Government? It cannot be asserted. On the contrary, the Confederate Government has most studiously deferred to the State judiciary, before acting on the main question which provokes controversy; and in a few weeks, when a decision of the Supreme Court can be had on the constitutionality of the act of Congress, the question may be settled. For, if the set be sustained, the matter is ended; but if the act be propourced unconstitutional, then the citizen is not left upprotected; for commissioners sworn under the same solemnities as judges, bound by the same obligations as judges, sitting as judges, these commissioners themselves being during the theory delars are they extended? Their they are not discharged, they are not discharged to be somewhat on the pharitaical order. Where is their singlents of the pharitaical order. Where is their interpretation thereof. That they may be known to be the interpretation that they are not discharged to be somewhat on the pharitaical order. Where is their interpretation that they are not discharged to the sense to be the interpretation of the interpretation that it will not a the discharged to the sense to be the interpretation that they are not discharged, they are not discharged to the sense the their single that they are not discharged to the sense the their single that they are not discharged to the sense the their single that it will not the state of the double terrainly seems to be the interpretation that it is though that it will not the state of the order to the notion of the first they are not discharged to the sense that the they are not discharged to the sense that the theory that the canonageding was reasoneding was reasoneding at a low-fluing partial new and that it will not the state of the order than the sense that the theory that the canonageding was reasoned in the discharged that the first them that it will not the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of

"But we give him (Col. Me kee) notice, that if the war should be in progress on the let of January, 1865; and he should be a consecut, as he was The formating is

kind of work which most "shows up" the author. It is a finished execution-a dead traiter on a gallows after thirty minutes hanging, is not more faighed. This is the grave view of the subject. The jocular side of the picture is irresistible the force of bing Governor, We, "Governow, would not shield." &c. When Æ op clothed his ass in the Laon's skin, and saw the old fellow shake the Lion's mane, his own long cars shaking by the same process, it toked A op, that an ass could have so much conceit. But when he raised his voice to roar, and brayedand still did'nt know his own time, but atill continued to imagine himself a Lion. Asop broke out into actual hysteries, and the joke had like to have been the death of him. We feel very much the same affliction of mirth at this similar effort by Mr. Holden's similar fancy, and similar exposure.

"We shall not shield him from vankee hallets." Mr. Holden is not likely to be apapplied to by any one as a shield from dauger, so as long as recollection is retained of how slight a shield be afforded to the ladies of his own family, on an occasion when, if he had any material out of which a shield could be manufactured, it would have been forthcoming to preserve those who had a claim to he shielded, from rudeness and annovance, even if it cost him his life. On that occasion, according to his own confession in the Standard of May the 13th, he played the "SHIELD," by immediately retiring from the house, feeling that WE were not safe on the premises."

"We will not shire on " That's true ; for if BULLETS should ever come about, that shield would retire-to some premises where it would be safe-and as it "went a-tearing" to the Governor's mansion, and in at the back door, when Gor. Vance was the proprietor, in the event that that were its own place to "hang up," we don't know where it would "tear away to:" and besides it would serve no useful purpose; for if we were advancing towards the enemy, the "shield" would be behind; and if we were tiring, it would be before; and so, useless all

And this is just one of the reasons why we orpose Mr. Holden-that the exposure of that scene ought to satisfy any man who sets any value on chivalrous and courageous character, that an appropriate representative of these qualities is not te be found in the chief actor

The Raicigh Men.

We regret most sincerely to learn, that Lt. T. Sidonius Lemay, is among the killed in the recent battles in Virginia. We have heard none of the particulars concerning his death, but understand that positive assurances of the fact have been received here. Lt. Lemny has been in the service almost from the very beginning of the war, and has borne the uniform character of a brave, faithful christian soldier and gentle

Capt. John C. Gorman of the second N. C. Regiment, we are also pained to learn, was wounded some ten days ago, and fell into the hands of the enemy. We are rejoiced to be informed that his family has received a letter from him since his capture, and that his wound is not at all serious. We hope he will not long remain in the hands of the vile enemy whom he bates with an intensity equal to his devotion to his native Southern land.

Capt. Gorman has been in the service from the very beginning, and until the time of the fight in which the above casualty occurred, has been several times wounded, but none of them of a serious character. He possessed the confidence and esteem of his brigade and division commanders in a remarkable degree, and was often selected by them for the accomplishing of difficult and dangerous exploits, in all of which he succeeded. He is one of the most correct and thrilling writers of events on the battle field, and our readers will miss much by being deprived of the interesting letters of "J. C. G."

We are glad to hear that young Louigee the son of Mr. W J Lougee of this city, has not been killed, as reported on yesterday. A dispatch to day reports him as captured. We woodered when we heard that this young man had been conseripted and sent into the field; we can't concieve why he was not assigned to light duty for which only he was fitted. It is a great relief to his friends to hear of his escape from death, though he has the misfortune to be a

The War News.

We give in our columns this morning, most lorious news from Gen. Lee's army worth of Richmond. He has well nigh used up Grant's army-and if he offers battle much longer, be will be exterminated.

Johnston, in Georgia, is wearing out Sherman, and Beauregard Butler's forces. The day breaks.

| For the Confederate.

The Editors of the Progress and Standard express great solicitude about the corporal condition of the poor, the indigent of this State. Wonder if their anxiety has ever taken a tangible shape like that of the Dutchman?

Contract the second

Promotions

to the benefit of the service. We have heard also, that Oil. Grimes has been made Brigadier General. We know no off my more deserving that Cit Gring . It has have been considered by all his assessing, that he had won his promotion, and as well because of our personal esteem for him as because of our knowledge of his military worth, we rejoice to hear of his advancement.

Gen. Ransom has mark his brigarie especially useful in North Carolina; and has brillians management of the affair at Plymouth his not been surpassed in the war. Indeed we could wish to hear that all our brave and heroic renresentatives in the field could have their reward. Gen. Martin and Colonels Cax and Clarke, and many others low known to usfor North Carolina can benet of a proud array of merit in Lee's army, and Johnston's, in which latter fir off and less heard of Citeman and his associates have been wreathing their own and the bring of the State with imperishable laurels.

Press Dispatches.

There is a serew ununestionably loose in the transmission of Telegrams to the members of the Press Association. Vesterday, Sunday, the 5th, we received by telegraph from Richmond full accounts of the same which are published hours ahead of the telegraph, of the battle hetween Gen. Lee and Grant, on Priday the 3rd. These dispatches we ought to have received in Friday night. We received also on vesterday, dispatches from New Hope and Atlanta, dated June 2nd, which ought to have been received on Friday night. And we copy to day from the Petersburg Express, dispatches of the 2nd, from both those points. which have never been sent to us at all.

Are we members of the Association. We were at the convention by proxy, and We are asked the new's sixty times an hour!

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday. THE WAR NEWS-THE GREAT BATTLE YESTER DAY-THE ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

No: contrary to general expectation-ton the rumours and excitement of the evening preceding had prepared the public mind for the news of a sinck of battle-tie mo many of yesterday was ushered in by there and thunder of artiflery. The so and was terribly grand and exolling. Never was there heard here such tremend as artillery figure—it filled the heavons and the very earth seemed to quiver beneath is heavy roar. From five o'clock until nearly ten it was one rapid; incessant peal, the gaps belching forth their thunder in the most terrific spirit and with scarcely an interval of five seconds. The to occupying it, Brig. Gen. Lane was wounded soun! was quickly caught up and the city was severely in the thigh by a sunreshooter. The all astir at no early hour, supposing that the enemy are unquestionably picking off our Genscarcely an interval of five seconds. The great battle had been joined by the opposing eral efficers.

THE FIGST NEWS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. Soon came the tidings of victory. The hour of anxiety was passed. About one o'clock came the first builetin from the front, announcing the most signal success of our army. The despatch was official, and was dated "at the front, nine o'clock." The tollowing is its report: . "All goes on well. We repulsed the

enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in frunt of Hoke and Auderson, and a portion of

o'clock. There is now a slight pause in the artillery duelling."

"Andorson repulsed the enemy seven times." Private advices from the battlefield received about the same time confirmed the above, and stated that the enomy had been driven and repulsed at all points—that Field's division had repulsed them in six attacks—that parts of Breckingles's and tloke's divisions had repulsed them in three attacks on our right near Guines' mill-and that we were driving

them at all points.

The accounts we have been able to gather were meagre and fragmentary. The battle we have almost up in a ward, was about this: The enemy asseulted our lines mear Cold Harbout, but were samuleed at every point, except Breeding day's front, whose lines they succeeded in breaking and capturing two guns of a battery, killing and wounded fifteen men at the two gens. Our men were soon rallied however, and drove back the enemy, with creat claughter, and re We had an unusual number of our Gene

rals wounded. Among the number reported to us we hear of General Lane, wounded severely in thigh, shot by a sharp shooter; General Kirkland, slightly ; General Battle, very slightly; General Finnegan, slightly, and General Laws.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. The battle yesterday and the evening before was a desperate and bloody one for the enemy. They were moved down like grass, as they charged our fortifications. A gentleman who has been through the war tells us that he L. Love, has hoisted the name of Gov. Vance never saw a field so literally strewn with dead as its choice for next Governor. The Times Yaukees. We hear of several estimates of is the organ of what is known as the Conser-

From the Dispetch of Saturday PRON GENERAL ERE'S ARBIT Early corps, stucked iving them at all points, a

received late the same night, says we drove the enemy from Turkey Hill, thereby gaining an important position. As night closed in upon A departed from the hattle field, dated at 9 o'clock, says: "All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Anderson's, Hoke's, and a portion of fittle commands. The enemy was repulsed seven times by Anderson's corp."

There is a further report of the promotion of Gen. Ransom. This would be an appointment by quiet during the day. It is reported that we peculiarly grateful to the people of this Name.

Con Ransom has been people of this Name. staff catimated the enemy's has as great as that in the battle of the Wilderness, if not greater, while ours was mirroulously sight. This is confirmed by the statement of our army correspondent. An excited corrier who came in ye-terd ty reported that 25,000 dead Yankeen lar in front of our works, and that one field of five seres was literally piled with dead hodies. This may be regarded as a rather extravagant desertion; but that their loss was very beary admits of ne doubt.

Land, of Wilson's division, was severely wounded in the hip, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly. The Enquirer says Gon. Lane was painfully but not seriously wounded in the groin. T.

A special correspondent of the Dispulch writing from the battle field of Cold Harbor, June 3d." says:

Tois marning at daylight the energy assaulted Anderson's corps (Longstreet's) in the centre with great violence; also, Breekinridge's and Hoke's positions. He renewed the assault even times seninst Fields and Kershaw, of full accounts of the same which are published in the Richmond papers of Saturday morning, the 4th, and which we received here twelve hours ahead of the telegraph, of the battle is but a repetition of that of Spitsylvania, with this important diff-rence: Our owr loss s almost incredibly small. Anderson's loss. including Hoke's, will not reach 500
The enemy assaulted Early also, but only

mce, and was repulsed with great less. the cuenty gained a selfent hu Breckinridge's front, and hald it for a few minutes. but Finnegai's Floridians swept them back like a whirlwind. Our troops general y never fought better. The enemy was repulsed at all points by

10 o'clock, since which time there has been heavy skirmishing only.

Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, nobly certainly pay the rates. Let us have the news sustained itself, in connection with Rodes's and Gordon's divisions, to this masterly affair. during working hours. Let us have all aging three hundred. Rales and Gordon captured We call Mr. Thrasher's attention to the five bundred of the enemy's men, and Heath elinquency. over fifty of their wounded in our hands, to

> mention Rr's Gen. Doles killed, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly wounded. The conduct of all the troops engaged in this affair was excellent; but that of the Stonewall brigade called forth the approbation of every one, firever silencing the slanders which, for a time, have darkened its noble and blood-bought

> he cared for. Among our casua ties I have to

claim upon the national affection.

Among the prisoners captured were representatives of four regular regiments, including the commanding officers of two of them. During the evening of yesterday Longstreet's line was heavily engaged in skirmishing, and just before dark the enemy assaulted Hoke, on our extreme right, but were gallantly repulsed. About night, whilst Gen. Wilcox was shelling the ground near McClellan's bridge, proparatory

It is also said that the enemy were most handsomely repulsed during the day in front of Rules and Heth on our extreme right. The slaughter of the enemy has been quite heavy, some put it as high & ton thousand. Three or four hundred will cover our list of emultice.

The situation at the close of the day was this: Great had made violent efforts to turn and break our right, but had been most madesofully re-pulsed and the Yankee army heavily numbered, our men holding almost every juck of ground and the Yankees gaining nothing. Like Spot-sylvania C. H.; it is a most disastrous and bloody "check." Butler is said to have united with "There has been sharp fighting since five Grant, and some of his troops are said to have been in the battle to-day.

We learn last night, from an official source that the enemy's column remained at Bottom's Bridge yesterday, and that there was occasional skilmishing during the day with no important result.

TROM THE SOUTHEIGH. We have some additional particulars of the affair in Chesterfield county on Thursday, announced in the official disputch of Gen, Beauregard, published yesterday. Our line of skirmishers advanced about 7 o'clock to feel the my and ascertain his force; and moving forward with great spirit and impetuosity, soon captured the enemy's rifle pits, from which the Yankees fied in confusion. Over a hundred prisoners, representing commands from Connecticut, Maine and Illinois, were captured, and uite a number killed.

A covere artillery engagement took place just after the charge, between a section of Pegram's hattery and a battery of the machy, at a dis-tance of 500 yards. Our pieces were splendidly served, and the fire was spirited and effective. A dispatch from Gen. Besuregard states that matters remained quiet on the South-side yester-

From Western North Carolina. The following items from the Asheville

News, show plainly that Mr. Holden's claims that he will carry Western North Caro'ina in the ensuing election, are all bosh :

their loss, but the most reasonable one, and consumed by a gentlemen who was over the indicates very clearly that Editor Holden's candidate, Esq. Holden, will be "left out in the cold," so far as that party is concerned.—

Our loss was comparatively slight, most of the great having been done by us behind the trick little in predicting that Mr. Holden will be the worst beaten men that are well as the cold, "so far as that party is concerned.—

The following is a way of at much of an act following in passed at the last or se ertaker in which taxes sembly as related to the

SECTION I. Be it enucted by the General Ass bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all taxes due to the Ftate or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the puor, all phyments for entries of public layer, and all fines and for entries of puppe by as, and all lines and forfeitures for the use of the States or counties, may be paid in Treasary notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue nuthorized by the act of the Confederate Congross, ratified the 17th of February, 1864-and ell such dues may be paid during the present notes of the depomination of five dollars up to fifty doitors, both inclusive, less thirty-thre and one-third per sout, the tax imposed by the

ratified July 31, 1864, entitled " no not in relation to the payment of taxes" and for other once No 35 of the State Convention, ratified 20th P. bruary, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed.
Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assemily, our Treasury otes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes. But these change notes will be exchanged for North Cardina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for compans from our State honis On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount of our motes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.

June 21, 1861. Public Treasurer

JONATHAN WORTH.

LIST OF CASUALTIES in the 80th N C. Troops during the late engagements of the ormy of Northern Virginia up to May 20th, 1864: Field and Staff-Killed, none. Wounder

ol & M Parker severe in side. Missing, adi

P W Arrington.
Co A-Killed, 1st sergt L M White, sorgt I'M Howard and private J S Page. Wonndel, privates J Butler les amputated, J Freeze-land in head. W S McLemure allers in leg, John Miles in shoulder, J M Kelly in head. Missing, capt R F Williams, serges Johnson and Rockley, corple Boys, Boon and Herring privates Allman, Buttar, Boon, Bell, Howard, Hutchinson, Jackson, Johnson, McKenzie, Pope, Reynolds, Tindal, Taylor, Williamson, Killed, 3; wounded, 5; mastry, 20.

Shearin in hand, corpl P W Shearin severe in ligh, privates Butt in arm, H. P. Bavis in abdomen, G W Harries in breast, D H Neal severe in leg, M S Pegram in foot, J A Saintsing in shoulder, C Walker in hand, J L Arrington leg and captured. Missing, sergt J D Shearin, privates Islam 8 Riggan and S A Riggan. Wounded, 10; missing 8.

Co C-Killed, privates Pelgrin, Wonst. Williamson. Wounded, corpls Smith and ble Dowell painted in hand, privates Klutts painted in & ce. Moore in arm breast, Diekens painful in Wrist, Cress hip. Missing, lieut J I Swain, sergt J Milikin, corpl Marshall, next. privates Battle, Smith, Hickman, Coleman, Miller, Lanslord, A L John, A M Johnson,

Co D-Killed, private Y F Baily. Wound ed privates W H H M we severe in shoulder, KS Res face, Jerry Buly arm, Jesse A Davis flesh in leg. Missing, corple Ferrell and Thomas, privates Nichols, Lumbley, J.H. Bogers, A F King, Caswell, King, Edwards. Killed, 1. wounded 4, missing 8.

Co E-Killed, Sergts Wells and Henderson Wounded, capt McMillan severe in arm and shoulder, corporals Dempsey severe in thigh, Bentan in hand, privates Bostick severe in leg, Cavenaugh in knee, Brasley severe in month, Brown, severe in head. Molpass, severe in head, Wood severe in abdomen, Murray in hand, Blanton in arm, W B Teachy, in leg, A Evans in hard. Missing, o-rpl Pierce, privates Bragg, J N Edwards, Husser, Hemilton, Mallard, Perker, Piner, D. R. Strickland and Tucker. Killed 2, wounded 13, missing 10.

Coff—Killed, 1st Lieut & K Harrell, 1st sergt W.T. Whitihurst, principle Price, W 6 22

Crisp, Wm Wormock and E Dickens. Wound-23

ed, eapt W M B Moore dangerous in breast, 24 lieut S R Moore severe in abdomen, sorgt Walston in ankle, ourp Pretman severe in stm. sergt Cherry severe in leg, privates Burgers in hand, Corbitt severe in hip, Eagles, in arm, R. Edwards severely, Forbes in hand, E T Harrell in hand, J Little severe in hip, J C Harrell in hand, J Little severe in hip, J C Little severe in hand, Phillips peace in arm, E Stallings severe in thigh, R D Stallings severe in head and thigh, L Wolston in breast. Missing, privates Corbitt, W S Crisp, G Hathaway and G Madrey. Killed, 6, wounded 16, missing 1 Cu U—Killed, corpl Sugmers, privates J L Crawfied, W H Harris, S R Wilson.—Wounded, 1st lient J W Badgett severe in head, 2.1 J T Fulford in arm, sergt W J Badgett, privates S A Collins severe in hip, W F Crews chin. W P Slaughter serious in leg. F Crews chin, W P Slaughter serious in leg 47 Lenoir, thigh head, W G Connell, Wounded and 48 Lincoln captured, missing sergt Dean, privates Dickerson, Church, Franklius, R P Harriss, Hamme, Merritt. Killed 4, wounded 7, missing 7. Co H-Killeti sergt Morgioca, privates Lackson, British. Wounded, Ist heut H J McNeillasevers in leg, 2d lieut Jackson in head severe died, corpl Mathews arm broken, Underwood in leg, privates Cole in thigh, Black wounded and captured, M. C. Loyd severe in-breast, Lynn head, Melver hip, D.M. McIver in hand, Nason hip, Rogers in head and 61 captured, Taylor severe in foot. Missing, capt 62 Wicker, sergt McIntosh, privates Hornaday, 64 Campbell, Cex, Center, Green, Hord, King, McFarland, Starns, Thomas. Killed 8, wound-

ol 13, missing 12.

Co I, Killed, capt J C Harris, privates A M 63

Joyner, Richd Daughtridge. Wounded, 1st lieut B W Arrington in leg and captured, privates Jethre Culpapper severe in leg, J M 8000 72

severe in bread, J D Manning in thigh, J 31

Pitt in beed, W C Rigabee severe in breatt, H 74

H Winstead mortally. Minsing, B Griffin, Joligh 76

Crickman, George Winters. Killed 3; wounded 77

7; missing 8.
Co E, Killed, sergt Jas Lee, sergt B. A.W. Copy Wake, Warren, privates S A Jehason, J.W. Squires, J.W. Chan, 430 Washington J.M. Alexander. Wounded, corpl W. D. Bacants M. Westenge,

DESPERATE FIGHTISO OF N. C. TROOPS ENDINATES WATE INDIANS.—We find the following in the Goldshorn' State Journal of

A private letter from an officerin the 21% A private letter from an officer in the 21% C. Regiment, states that Ramseur's brigade had been in two despera e engagements with the enemy up to the 3th May. In the first they were approad by Burnside's troops, and one line of ounteraps drove back five lines of the enemy near Spatey lvania Court House after a weary days march and no sleep for two nights. Our men were so exhausted to nights. Our men were so exhausted that then ordered to charge, they could not go out of a walk, and some could not go at all When the colors of the 2d regiment were ad. vanced to the enemy's works, only 15 men were there with Capt. Cobb, Capt. Whitfield and Lt. Hibson. Both parties fought desperately. Our nices clubbed the Vankees with their muskers, and their gallant officers snatched the enemy's gume from their hands, pulled them out of their entrenchments, and forced the surrender of the enemy. Near Germanna Ford, Ramseur's brigade

had to contend with Indian sharpshooters of the Ojibwa tribe, from the State of Michigan and our men captured a number of Indian mockasins and other beaded work. Since this letter was written we learn that Capt. N B. Whitfield has been killed; Lieut

B. W. Coisb wounded. All the casualties we can now report from the Second

NOTICE....The Subscriber having quallfied as Executor of the last Will and testament
of Edwin S. Sanders, deceased, hereby notifies all
persons indebted to the catate of said deceased, to
makelimmediate payment and aethlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons
having claims against said estate, will present
them for payment within the time prescribed by
law, or this nation will be plead in par of their recovery. This the 25th day of Eav. 1864.

JOHN W. HODGES, Executor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. PITT COUNTY.

Court of Plens and Quarter Sessions - May Term, 1864. Henry Shepward, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd

Petition to divide Jos. A. Williams, docease IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION I of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Confederate, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be granted against them.

be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C. june 8-19 wet Notice...-Taken up and committed to the Jail of Gatawha, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of ago. Said negro says his name is PLEANANT, and that he is the property of

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ab. 20 12-w6m COMMON SCHOOL PUND. OFFICE OF THE LIBERARY BOARD.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1864,
The President and Directors of the Literary
Fund, having made distribution of the School
Fund, have directed the following to the statement to be made, showing the Spring Distribution to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon application to the Treasurer of the Fund, on or after the 1st day of August

The counties of Cley, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties, under the act of Assembly. ZEBULONB. VANCE,
President Ex-Officio.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary.

Counties. Alexander, Beaufort, 908 39 1,381 27 963 47 1,084 60 821 18 522 20 860 02 1,449 96 1,169 92 1,930 53 1.033 69
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2.778 71
814 23
659 83
2,150 28
806 14
769 22
1,502 82
629 61
1,501 45
1073 68
676 92
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968 37
1,715 60
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THE REPORT SECONDARY

THE CONFEDERATE.

WENVESDLY_JUXE 8, 1861.

"Atrs."

Mr. Holden thinks we "put on airs," when we express the opinion, that his criminal conduct ought to be submitted to a "judge and jury." We confess to the AIR of a citizen who feels that his State has been assaite! by the conduct of one who knew better and ought to have acted differently, in her honor and integrity—the air of a citizen who feels in common with all good and respectable men, the mortification of seeing the fair name of North Carolina damaged by the unworthy conduct of a public man, from whom better things were to have been expected. We have the air also of a proper, just and natural indignation, against a man whose selfish and mischievous conduct prolongs the war-keeps the enemy in continued occupation of our home, would aid his further a lvance, and who is ad mitted and recognized by the enemy to be their friend and ally-of whom we have been forced, reluctantly and against our previous feeling, to think that he is at best with the enemies of his country, and would avail himself of the first safe opportunity to make that sympathy effective.

In the days when Mr. Holden apparently felt some patricic emotions, he " put on airs" of a similar indignation. When he said of Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, that he was an " abolitionist and a tory," It was because Mr. Royden voted with Giddings on the Mexican war. When he denounced Col. McLeod, Rev. Jesse Adams and Ashley Sanlers, of Johnston, as traitors and owls, it was because they proposed "negotiations for peace." The difference between ourself and Mr. Holden is, that for the reasons he gave, his denunciations were unjust and unfounded-though with reference to Mr. Boyden, we fear, not misapolied. On Mr. Holden's part these were " airs put ou"some of the " honest arts" he confessed to be in the habit of practicing; among which is that of abusing and slandering the character of his fellow-citizens "for party purposes." But with us, these are AIRS, unquestionably; but they are airs that Mr. Holden does not and cannot breathe -the airs of an honest but sorrowful indignation against demerit and crime

We repeat our opinion, that the Court II use is the proper place to try Mr. Holden's claim --before a jury, the proper tribunal to hear his de-If any of his friends in luce us to appear behalf, we shall only be obliged to do what we give often heretofore been compelled by profestional duty to do-defend a very bad case: and as far as we can see, we should be obliged to coly for the escape of our client upon technicallings which have often served the purpose of off aders to evad the demands of justice. We do no wish Mr. Holden for a client. We have not 'ong since offered him the counsel of a disinperceived acquaratance, who wished him no ill, and would have saved him from much exposure and lisgrace. If he lives long enough to repent, he may yet appreciate how a man may possess some other qualities than those of selfish hypocricy.

Mr. Holden repeats his stale and unprofitable falsehood that Gov. Vance has "not required Cot McRie to settle his accounts," and this compels the repeacon -that delays incident to the difficulties of importing goods, have pre vented the Agent of the State now is Europe fron furnishing his account current, tanugh all of his invoices have been receive l, or very nearly all; and to any one who wish's to examine, it will plainly appear that the writer of this has not any funds of the State's in his hands; and it will be further seen, that a very small sum has altogether passed through his hands That by virtue of his aurhority, he surrendered the ageacy, as som as he completed the negotiation; and that the only reason he did not select Mr. White to complete the business, was, because on full and frank consultation, it was not thought advisable to subject Mr. White to the annoyances which Mr. Sanders was threatening.

Now, we have a few words more to say to Mr. Holden: By complete testimouy he has been proved to have abandoned his house, and the female members of his family, to a lawless mob; and this, by his own confession, specify under what title this conduct comes, but it is not our idea of the boldness and courage which a Governor should possess.

He is now convicted of denying the use of language, about which he cannot be missaken or about which his memory cannot be deficient; and he has repeated this denial after mature reflection and deliberation This language and the sentiments it conveys, will now be proved on him-not by one, but many-not on one occasion but on a multiplicity-not as a mere casual conversation, but a settled, matured conviction and purpose. And when this is proved, Mr. Holden, having invoked an issue of VERACITY, will stand disproved and contradicted. We shall not specify the attitude of such a witness, but to our mind, such an one is not so hed ged in with truth, as to be a fit Gubernatorial representative of an honest people.

Mr. Holden is "putting on airs," in addition to the old airs which he has worn for a long time, until their oder is not as sweet as a rose. time, until their oder is not as sweet as a rose He already imagines himself to be Governor! and in the height of his fancy (just as Wamba when he fancied himself to be Aethelstane) he adds to an exposure of himselt which bad already become complete, this other folly-"WE give him notice, that if the war should be inprogress on the 1st of January, 1865, and he should be a conscript, as he was when Gov. Vance saved him from service by not requiring him to settle his accounts, we shall not interfere to shield him from yankee bullets."-We shall not interfere-WE Gov. Helden-Governor W. W. Holden-"will not interfero to shield him from yankee bullets."

But we have exhausted our space—this for nother article.

At present we only say this ... Mr. Holden the other day enquired if we could not be prevailed on to go to the army! We answered yes, in twenty-four hours, if he would be prevailed on. We submit another proposition; We will go to Lee's army, if he will go to Grant's, where he will do us less harm than he has done in Raleigh for nine months paet.

Another thing: if we cannot get either proposition accepted, and we should ever be obliged to go as a conscript, we mean to take Mr. Holden with us. We -- We mean to take him -- Governor or no Governor. "Mark our grediction," as he said to Mr. Hampton-we mean, if we have to go to use an organient with him, that will induce him to go with us. And what a reception we would meet --- with GOVERNOR Holden as a companion! Rarey never made a greater show when he tamed the wildest horse!

News from Below.

Our Kinston correspondent informs us, that a courier reached that place on the 1st inst. bearing a dispatch to headquarters, which represented the enemy as advancing in some force in the direction of Limestone Duolin county. They were seen by our seems on the White O k road, at Young's crossing, in Jones county; and the news this morning. (the 2d.) says they are still moving forward, pillaging and plundering in Onslow county. Our military are after them.

One handred and twenty-two Yankees, were killed and wounded, (65 killed deud and 52 wounded) at Bachelor's creek, nine miles this side of Newbern, (at the enemy's out post) of Friday last, caused by the accidental explosion of four torpedoes that the Yankees had prepared for Neuse river at Spring Garden, ten miles above Newbern.

It appears that the Yankees were moving the torpednes from the rail road cars to the Commissary building at Bachelor's creek (with the view of taking them to the river) and is attempting to put the fourth one into the bouse, the cap of the torpedo came in contact with some solid substance, and exploded, tearing the building into frigments and eausing the explosion of the three inside the house-killing and wounding both in and out of the building. The explosion is said to have been terrific. It Lr. Wells, one of the most consummate villians in the Yankee service (from all accounts,) amongst the killed.

Tilghman, the tory, who broke jail there about two weeks ago, has taken refuge in the vankee wigwam at Newbern. He appeared to the enemy's pickets at Deep Gully, on last Thursday, representing himself as a deserter from the Southern army. Tilghman is about fifty seven years of aze; he never was in our service.

Our correspondent says " Mr Holden's friends have become very despondent of late, and have given up the contest for Governor Gov. Value's friends appear to be in high spirits. At for my parc, I have no can lidate; but as things now stand. I shall vote for

Speaking of the above Yankee disaster, the Goldsboro' State Journal says:

At the scene of the disaster it is said the Yankees had erected a tall tower or lookont in he top of which a Yankee was at the time posted. The tower suddenly disappeared, and is the sentinel on that tower has yet been found our informant has not heard it.

The explosion was heard twenty miles, and rea'ed great construction in the garrison at Newb rd. The long roll was beaten, sign if gons were fired, and every properation was quickly made to meet the Rebels. Such a scene of wild confusion is said to have existed in the good sold town as has never been exceeded, except in the immediate vicinity of the

The Conservative says we have "done the Legislature great injustice," in pronouncing as a "nullification" act, the law passed at its recent session "more effectually to secure the b nefit of the writ of habens corpus;" and denies by implication, (it does not stultify itself by saying so.) that 'it is not a measure calculated to bring about a conflict between the Confederate and State Governments."

Let us see : the C ngress of the Confederate States has passed a law suspending for a given time the privileges of the writ of habeas was for his personal safety. We shall not carpus -in other words, enacting that in cases specified, the writ is to be disregarded. The Legislature of North Carolina has since passed a law, for the purpose of "more effectually" securing the privileges of this writ, which ceptions, in the State who shall disregard the writ, as the law of Congress says he may do. Now do's not this State law "nullify" the net of Congress, if its provisions are carried out? And would not a conflict between the two Governments be the result, if the respective authorities should persist in enforcing the laws which they were appointed to execute? The proposition is too plain for argument. One of the abl' conservative papers in the

> It will probably depend upon some decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (to meet on the 13th inst.) whether a collision between the Confederate and State authorities. can be avoided. This law and the law of

GOV. VANCE will speak at

Concord, Wednesday, June 8th, Davidson College, Thursday, June Ch. Dallas, Friday, June 10th, Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th, Shelby, Monday, June 18th,
Rutherfordion, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th, Morganton, Tuesday, Jane 21st, Lenoir, Wednesday, June 221.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

The Concernative alleges that we have done Mr. Nat Boyden and Mr. E. J. Warren " ari. ous injustice," in saving that their views and Mr. Holden's were identical. When either of these gentler er make the complaint for themselves, then we may begin to think we may

have done them injustice.

The Conservative asks w what evidence w have that Mesers, Boyden and Warren's views are identical with Mr. Holden's. We reply we have no evidence to the contrary, and much of a correlative character in the affirmative. They speak the same language—they blow the same born, and eat out of the same spoon. Mr. Holden compliments them, and notices with expressed satisfaction the speech of Mr Boyden op "the nultification" bill, of which he is the father, which Mr. Holden says he "will have the pleasure of laring before his readers at an early day." Of course Mr. Boyden has promised to furnish it all written out for his friend and political associate. Mr. Holden, He had previously published Mr Warren's protest " with the greatest pleasure. If they are not, all three Messrs. Holden Byden and Warren-of the same broad, then we are no judge of duck-puddle ducks especially. We advise the Conservative to say of them as the fellow said of his sweet heart who had jilted him-" Dod drot 'cm-let em

The Peace Novement.

The following piece of good-humored irony, is from the Richmond Examiner. It shows up in a pleasant sort of way the futility of these pre tended peace movements and the demagogueism of Mr. Holden and his abitators in their attempting to make the people believe that they can procure some sort of a peace ; which explains in a manner not offensive to Gov. Vasce and his friends why they had to create a peace hubbah also. The whole thing is well treated and disposed of in this article from the Examiner:

Mr. Davis thinks, no doubt, that he has silenced Governor Vance and the "Buffaloes, who cry out for "negotiating a peace," by civily reminding him that he has already tried three ways of entering upon something like a negoti-ation :--- first, by Commissioners to Washington, who would not be received; second, by a letter from Mr. Davis himself to Lincoln, which remains unanswered; third, by the effort of Vice President Stephens to go to Washington, which was defeated by Mr. Stephens being ordered back from Fortress Monroe. The President we say, appears to think he has puzzled the Governor of North Carolina by re-calling these facte, and by requesting him ugain--ns he be-fore requested him through Senator Dortch, to be good enough to put a few suggestions in writing, "as to the method of opening negotiations, and as to the terms which you [Z. Vance] thought should be offered to the enemy.

The President is mistaken if he thinks he has reduced Mr. Vance to silence so very easily. No such thing. We will not see the Governor of a great State cornered in this sort of way; and heg to make him a suggestion. There is a method-we have found it in the course of our historical reading-which he can still propose and urge, to the confusion of the President; as thus; When King E-loand the Third's army was before Calais, as Lincola's is now before Richmond, and the garr son was sore beset, we read, in Sir John Proissare's Chronicle, that King Edward, like Lincoln, was exceedingly absolute in his de mand of Unconditional Submission: "Then the king said he would none otherwise, but that they should yield them up simply to bis pleasure." But afterwards, on the intercession of Sir Gaultier De Manny, he vouchsafed to think of a method of wegotiation: "Therefore, Sir Gaultier De Manny, ye shall go and say to the capitavere fas it were Mr. Davis that all the grace that be shall find now in me is, that they let six of the chief burgesses of the town come cui, bare-headed, barefooted and bare legged, and in their shirts, with helters about their neeks, with the keys of the town and casell in their hands, and let them yield themselves purely to my will; and the residue I will take to merey? And when the six chief burgeses had offered themselves. and were duly accounted, the Coronicler proceeds: "When Sir Gaultier [in room of Governor Vance | pre-ented these burgesses to the king, they kneeled down and held up their hands, and said, gent'aking, behold here the keys of the town and of the eastell, and we submit ourselves clearly water your will and pleasure, to save the residue of the people of Calays, who have suffered great pain. we beserch your grace to have mercy and pity on us, through your high nobless. Then all the earls and barons, and others who were there, wept for pity."

Now what could be more simple, (and will not the President book confused when Mr. Vance proposes so obvious a "method?") -- what more natural, than that a choice delegation of Confederates, say the President himself, and all his ministers and the governors of each Confederate. State, should eave Mr. Lincoln the trouble of even suggesting the plan, but just go at oner in their skirts and halters, and so buy for the rest of as pardon and peace?

gruff, and "looked upon them felly," and sent for the hangman to string them all up before his eyes; but the veeping of the earls and barons touched him much -- perhaps Chase and Stanton and the other peers and paladins might wash out our effences too with their tender tears:--and besides, we read that " The Queen I as it might be Mrs. Lincoln] being then great with child, knucled down, and sore weeping, said, "oh gentle sire," &c. So they were pardoned, together with all the inhabitants; and the Chronicler recounts in the next chapter how King Edward turned all the inhabitants out of their houses, and re-peopled Calais with English-

This bint is modestly offered for the Governor's neat letter.

After all, there is another view which may be taken of this whole matter—a grave, a serious, and in North Carolina almost a solemo view. The fact is, that in election approaches; and a more violent and bellowing "Butfaloe" than Mr. Vance, who seeks to be (leverage) will not." And he ends with remarking that he has no suggestion to make about the

effort to obtain prace is the princi of rearer." We know what is mean exactly: he means that for the purpose of his de take the wind out of the sails of the editor. Buffelos," there is no need of any reside or practical suggestion at all-the first or say even the sham of an effort, such as this letter, to get some ody else to make an effect to obtain peace—this it seems is needed to give him the capital be needs amongst those highly intelligent citizens whom he has chapacterized above, "who semetimes forget the

Naw, who be these ig oranges? They are not in the semy certainly. The soldiers of North Carolina do not "torget the actual situation." for it presses upon them with too tern a reality every day. We do believe that Mr. Vance libels his State, when he gives it to be understood that such a pure piece of choice and ideal bimcombe—we use that more by reason of its local application—is needful to him in carrying his election before the penp'e, or in drying up the "sources of dis-content" he talks of. We have met some sensible men trom North Carolina, and we feel almost sure that they will not be well pleased to hour of their Governor Jabbling at all in these "sources of discontent"

For the rest, the reply of the President to clusive, straightforward and thorough. there were anything honest in the whole cry about "Negotiation for Peace." this letter would silence it for the remainder of the war,

[From the Wilmington Journal.] "Gen. Braxton Bragg."

We confess that we were not a little surprised, and still more prined to find in the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th ult., an elaborate article of a column and a quarter in length, devoted to bitter, and, we think, illtimed consure of the officer whose name bearls this article as it does that of the Enquirer, to which reference is made.

The ostensible groupd for this assault upon Gen. Bragg at this critical time—this renewal of old complaints and taking up of old griev-ances, is found in the fact that Congress has a bill before it to increase the may of the General commanding the armies in Richmond, so as to make it equal, it is supposed, to that of generals commanding armies in the field, at any rate, to make it sufficient to meet his daily

expenses at the sent of government

It is bardly worth while to do more than allude to this however, since the reader as he progresses with the Enquirer's article is soon enabled to discover the real cause of this otherwise unaccountable attack on Gen. Bragg. Gen. Bragg has laid, or is supposed to have laid, his official ban upon two Virginia Genis, Pickett and Dirton-worse than this he has been guilty of recognizing the merits of a North Cordina General-Il ke. Hine

Now, we ar · Iree to say that we have never been amongst those who particularly admir-Gen. Bragg. Perhaps, indeed, we have gone but for all that, we can still see that even if we or others do not admire Gen. B agg, we are not on the t account received from the obli garino to do him justice, nor permitted to strike at other meritorious officers over his

We have no wish to fan the Bame of destous between North Carolina and Virginia, which the Enquirer has shown itself so ready to enkindle and revive, and shall bere fore say little about its favorite generals, Pickett and B. ston, who, no don't, are cleyer gentlemen. and brave soldiers, even if the latter is som. what slow, and the form or is said, like Salmoson, to carry his wrongth m his hair, and to lay more stress upon what is on than what is in his

The Enquirer says that " Barton fell from fire in the rear," in the midst of his glory, &c.,

Perhaps so, but if so, "public opinion, which the Enquirer, in this same article, makes its criteriou of merit. might easily be quoted asaying that this must have happened been se he did not get near enough the enemy at Newhern to get a "fire in the front." A military court, we believe, has passed upon this, and we therefore passover it. We merely allude to it out of deference to the Enquirer's standard of merit.
The Enquirer, speaking of Gen. Pickett says: "Pickett, that here of Gettysburg, that historical companion of McDonald and Ney," etc. The Enquirer is speaking of a Virginia General, and we know it is serious, but were not this the care-were it speaking of a North Carolina General—we should suspect it of the hitter et trony. But as we see that no trony is lot fided. we must suppose that the Enquirer did actually think that McDonald and Ney were quly dis-

tinguished for personal bravery, "that common We will not deny to the Enquirer's friends, Generals Pickets and Burton, any merits that may be assigned for them, but since the Enquirer bas chosen to claim and set up "public opinion" in and out of the army, as the criterion of the merits of General Brage a North Carolina man—it cannot fairly objectif others apily the same test to those whom he has offended, and

claim that they be measured by the tante rule even if they should happen to be Vilgithians.

Why did the first Newhern it headther hill Why did Gen. Barton fail to assist to Wie did Gen. Pickett order a transportation to Kin-rton, leaving Gen. Mastin, who had carried everything cast of the force, to take care of himself as best be cause? Why such hot haste on the part of General

"Public opinion," outside of the army at least, would like to know.

The Enquirer says: "While Barton and Pickett fell, Heka rose." One general promoted, two relieved." Again adopting the Enquirer's criterion of "public enjoise." may we not be permitted to a k whether that "opinion" does not award to Gon. But the palm of superiority over those whom it source in this connection? Not even the Enquirer's State prejudice, we think, will refuse to Histo the proponderance in achievement, nor how tate to admit that one good general, a resistable young "Ney" or "RePossid." is work soveral less able or efficient commanders. though the latter whould be favoring of that paper. But however the lineary may to say, "public opinion" will as decide, where di are known, and their merits have been continued.

The Beguirer should know that the "life"

politan journalist, may be allowed to would be that "discipline" is tant with "orga method or terms of said pegotiations—"The | to General Cooper all that is de

private of the STate S. contrangentally of time and space to a merica of its assertions and deductions. We should recret, indeed, if any remarks of ours, however they may appear ic as to have been provoked, should have the fendency to seld the weighted a feather to the miscrald spalousies which will materialist apring up between States whose desting to one and whose peril is one. Surely Virginia has stilled galaxy of bright names to be provided, that she of all the S nees in the C suredesting of, that she of all the S nees in the C suredesting on host affects. ney can best offered to be above profity prije dices. Surely hereans occupy on many, so very many high p-sitions in the public sir-

very many high p-sitions in the public arriver, that grambling comes with an ill-grace from ear of her organs of tradition interpolation. Gen. Bragg, we wind, has been unfortunate, if having to hall bank before over whe manner, if having to hall bank before over whe manner of his property of the contract of the contr back, and back. Had Brage been in command if Northern Georgia and devaited what Jos. E Johnston has done, there would have been "one dismal, universal how!" Now it is all

Gon. Bragg, we must think is also unfortunate in his temperament. There was have been something more than more facultions on sumstances causing him to disagree with and consum nearly all his subordinates in the field. love certainly was impaired by this and he was not withdrawn an home to mon. But let him have what credit is due to him an a brace man, a systemizer and a disciplinarian, and et him not be charged with faults, if they be faults, of which he is not guilty.

President Barin ordered the North Carolina

President Bloom of the North Cambins campaign, whether it was a parting or not, as charged by the Economy and its persisted in keeping the troups there and a base the 3.3 of May, when he ordered them to be sont to Potersburg. That campaign had to rield to the more preside common in Virginia, but it was not described of glurious results, although the Enquirer does encoringly river to the twinking of the little star that sheds its radiance from Plymouth."

[From the Richmond Enaminor, June 1] THE WAR NEWS

The people could think of nothing else or talk of nothing else yester-by than the news from Gen. Lee's army. There accound to be an impression that the great bittle won demons, and the booming of the enemy's gross, heard at an analy hour yesterday, increased the maker. the public anxiety for the news, Rumors continued to fly through the city, and it was not until late in the evening the true situation of affairs became to be generally known.

There was nothing like a general fight yes-terday. The day's operations begin about five o'clock in the morning by a recoun is since made by a portion of Longstreet's corpof the enemy's position about two miles from Shady Grove Courses, o five mil. s to re night of Mechanic ville. The prin ipa' having occurred inst this ide of the grand upon which at e lacter of Co'd Black or wa fright by McGet a, in the companies of 1842, fed one men are said to have held the identical position receiped then by his forces. The fighting grew to be quite sharp about seven o'clock, when the Confederate tro ps charge! the enemy and succeded in driving them from their breastworks and vapturing a stand

At 8 . tack the firiting ceased, but skir mishing we kept up community through the day, prin individual our right. A gentleman who left the front at four o'clock yesterd to evering, told us that every thing up to the hour had progressed fav-rably for as, that we had repulsed the enemy in every advince, and our army was in splendid trim and spirits. So for us we are advised the day ended wen

There was a numer last evening that wolle this fight was g in two a p prion of our army moved on the excreme right and took assession of the P the grand of the White House. outling of Grant's communication with it-

but we have failed to get at y confirmation of the report.

The enemy were resterday at Ashland, the required but its The manth of May, which has just chased, which has just chased.

The manth of May, which has just chased, which has an imprecedented carriage in Virginia, fie rgla, and other portions of the Confestoracy where the oppusing argues have met, we problem to give it that designation.

A mend, who has been the republic to make A friend, who has taken the emuble to make a rough estimate of the leiter in battle sired the first of May, has given us the benefit of

In Virginia, Yankos, 30,000 In Georgia ... Knik sel 12000.

In the West ... Confederates, 6,000. * Chuleterates, 4,000-12.000

Total killed in May, : : 70,000 Both armies have suffered soverely in the loss of offices. In Vincinia al ue, since the loss of officers. In Virginia at us, since the commencement of the long fight with Grant, we have lost aimstern thenerals—seven killed, ten wounded and two superred. The names of the killed are Squart, Joulans, Stufford, Junes, Junus Berger, Gurdon, of North Unrolling, and Person of South Caroling. Those enphired are General Edward Johnson and Ganessi Walker.

The Fankse loss in Generale is equally a Large as ours. The Mar Tork Morth itself schools the following been Billed: Major Council James B. Major Served Major General James B. Major Served Major General James B. Major Served Major General Major Manager Served Major Manager Major Served Major Manager Major Served Major Major Served Major Major Served Major

A ANDROG AND COMES D'ARRES, BY DE ADME GET. WEAT CASET, U. S. A.

The profess to this break, from Gog. A table service to the Confidence of the Arm by publishing this back.

It is a next little book, of convenient size for the pocket, full of maps. It is published is bie, S. C., by Evans & Conswell. Price five dellars, one-third off to the trade

TELEGRAPHIC

DEPURE OF THE PREM APPOCIATION

and on Vriday night The state of sales

The following effect disputation from Sen. Lee, confern the newspaper regards of this sloughter and other damage done to Grant's forces in the bushes of Thursday and Friday last, + Kos, Contention of Thursday and Friday last, + Kos, Con-

, Attend Bispatch from Sen. Ler. and had a Bean Quar's timer Y. Va.

About half past four a. m. to day, the enemy made an attent upon our right on tion, in front of Moke's part of Breckinridge's flue, which was repliced without difficulty. By succeeded in penetration the editions in Breching like a line, and penetrating the allow in Brockinrings's line, and captured a parties of a Installow there protect. Finegon's brigadication inspediately draw the enemy out, with severe loss, Repeated attacks were made upon Anderson's position. effects against his right under Kershaw-They were not with great steadings and repulsed is every lustance anti- Early with like results. Later in the day houser were twice renewed against Heth's who complet Barley's left, but re, suled with loss.
Hampion encountered the enemy's cavalry near

Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Howe's shaps, and a part of W. R. F. Lee's division drave them from their entre Surfacto dev small. Our success, hader the liveing of God, all we could expect.

Mexp Quaurens, 4ch, 830, p. m. natary Was : Inot alget, after my dispetch Breekinridge and Pinegrap were attacked by the cuerny or they were preparing to re-catablish their skirmish line. The enemy were seen repulsed. Immediately afterwards as attack was mad, upon Heke's front, with like result. Up to present writing anthing has neverted along the dey, except attendative at various points. The position of artillery substantially unchanged: Signed R & Len, General.

Prom Gen. Johnston's Arms.

Nuw Hope, 3 p. m., ow Manierra, June Skirmishing continued during fast night and up to the present writing, between the enemy's sharp she ters and ours, with some artillery fighting. The enemy are still manevering for the dvantage of position, but so far have been promptly

Buller was evaported by the enemy yesterday, who telt our wounded and prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made burilly. [SECOND PISPATOR.]

ATLANTA, June 2. The novements of the enemy towards Etowah river, is generally accepted here as an indication of his relinguishment of the "on to Atlanta" move-

oivance from Chattano gr. is estimated in wellafarmed circles at 30 000 killed and wounded and 15 000 in sick, missing and prisoners Persons from behind their lines report that there

The Xankon has singe the commencement of the

bave been no trains at Kingston for several days. Forage is all caten out and the country stripped of every particle of food, Gen. G. W. Smith has been unanimously elect-

ed Major General, t command the Georgia Beserve troops. Gov. Brown is engaged in preparing the State troops for active service. Ben. Levell has tendered his services to Gen.

Johnston. He has been here on an important service; and has left again for the front.

THE DESPATED A NEW Hors, via Mangerra, June 2. The enemy are still throwing forward troops upon our right. Considerable artilles skirolehin since I o'clock in day. Geg. Echols was very lightly wounded to the thigh. Prisoners continne to be brought in; among them Lt. J. R. Bagby. Q. M. of the 9th Illinois regiment

[FODRYM DISPATCH.] New Hors, Jone 4. All oulet chrise the past night. A beary tain has fallen this morning. Pour regiments of yap kees were mustemisful of service at Khigston on Thursday. The time of service of eighteen thousand will expire in twenty days.

PRIPTU DISPASON]

In the action of the 24, un our left, the custor's loss was Afteen hundred killed and wounded .-Seven or wight caused balls passed through the headquarters of Gun. Thousas. The enemy are fortifeing at Kingston and unthe river, four willes below. Their trapps are much disheactened, and they need told that after reaching Altoona they would need with no further opposition on their march for Atlanta. Energy-rated accounts of our loss are circulated among them by their officers, in order to cheer them. The punishment inflicted on them had week by stevenson and Claburge, is on very savere. A portion of 17th army come is now the way from Trans Mississipp) to reinforce Sher wan. It has reached Van Buren, Ala. All tranquil bura The weather coul and rainy.

From Host York-Frement Nousinsted. Brownen, Jose 4.

The New York Times of the Lit, herste for the failure of the compaign on the South-olds. It admits a signal defeat at Brury's Ring, and attributes the fillure to Butler's mismanagement.—The Reliant Sopublican Convention at Cleveland, qualitated Fromost for Freelight and John Cochrese of flow York, Vice President. Lincoln's Bong the mentioned only in decision.

Caprien, La., Juneal, era Savenneb, June 4.
Oh Friday night last, as appears from New Onlessenthiors of Saturday; ten stokeholds were because the Manuscript Commission of Commissions of

The Legislature.

We expressed on Tuesday last, an earnest discontent at the nerrow-minded partisanship which marked the action of this body in its late adjourned session. It wholly lost sight of the state of the nation. It seemed to be both blind and dest, and had neither eye nor ear for the perils of the situation, or the help by which they might be avoided.

In the action of Mr. W. C. Rives, perhaps now the most venerable, as he is unquestionably am Mg the ablest statesmen of the Confederacy, on the habens corpus, they found no example. This distinguished oitisen, a Conservative in every true sense of the word, had gone to Richmond with mind uncommitted as to the expediency of the suspension, but without doubt of the power of Congress, and with as little doubt as to the particular moment in which it had been exercised. On reaching Richmond as a member of Congress, he sought the evidence on which the suspension had been voted, and it was read to buil before him; and then, on his own examination, he satisfied himself of its necessity, and has so announced to the ration in a speech as replete with sound, intelligent argument, as those of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Boyden are full of folly and absurdity.

But this Legislature must needs consume time and spend money in a rehash of threadhare arguments. which could serve no useful purp se, and attain no desirable end. Not only this; but it has gone further; we know not how much further; but it has passed a bill, "the more effectually to secure the bene-Ats of the writ of habeas corpus, and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyon! the limits of the State." At first blush, this would seem to intend a conflict, immediate and unaveidable, between the State and the Confederate authorities. We are not prepared to say that this is so, for we have not yet ha I an opportunity to fully examine the bill. It can hardly be a measure of good, as it emanated from Mr. Nathaniel Boyden. and was sprung in the closing hours of the session. But we shall examine the measure and give to the public the result of our examination.

Avart from these, the Legislature indulged itself in the passage of resolutions as a basis of prace; in approbation of Gov. Vance. of President Davis, and the soldiers-the poor soldiers, who are made to bear, in addition to all their suffering, the grievous weight of being approved by this Legislature. This is what we call "riding a free borse to death."

And even this was mockery; for in the very breath that it uttered this sentiment, it clonched with a grip of miserly avarice, the militia officers, home guard officers, justices of the peace, mayors and commissioners of Raleigh, and Kinston, and such like, and peremptorily determined that these bepraised soldiers, to "whom profoundest thanks are due and tendered," should not have the help or comfort of one particle of reinforcement from any home guard, or militia officer, or any justice of the peace, mayor or commiscioner, or constable, or any other officer of the State; but these able-bodied, useless officers should be exempt, and that the "brave and devoted soldiers in the field" should depend on their own "gallantry and fortitude," and on their own "efforts," for any "success."

We trust that every soldier and every soldier's father, brother, uncle, cousin, kin and friends, will get this vote and learn by heart the names of those who have have perpetrated this unjust, unwise and dangerous legislation, that they and all their tallnence may pay back in coin to the perpetrators the value of their worth. When this vote is published in Yankee land, along with Mr. Boyden's sprech-and both will go right there, for both will appear in the Standard-they will raise a shout of joy; and only our soldiers, to whom this rightful help has been refused, will have cause to mourn.

And what was most remarkable in this Legislature was, that all the SECTS worked together, (except on the resolutions approving Gov. Vance) with as much concord as though not a string was ajar; and even Mr. Holden can scarce have the assurance to pretend that there is any split, except upon the individual personal difference between him and Gov. Vance, on the question of loyalty and disloyalty as involved in his Convention scheme. Ner can Mr. Holden, or any honest friend of his, have any longer doubt, that there is not and cannot be political or party affiliation between the Confederate men and Gov. Vance, or any other of the conservatives, save only on the very single issue which we have montioned. On this question they do agree. The Confederates have long-been satisfied that Mr. Holden was a public enemy-that he had meditated and sought to carry out a plan of treason, which would have brought the cannon's roar into our own homes-and whelmed North Carolina in infamy and sorrow.

By this time Gov. Vance, and all Conservatives, except the "etraitest sect," must all be satisfied of the same thing; and the real, most important and indeed only important issue now presented is, whether the people shall have for their next Governor a man who had made up his mind, and had began to announce confidentially, his intention to secede North Carolina again from the Confederacy; or a man who, however imperfect may be his political organization, and however distasteful his associates, is a loyel man, who means to hold North Caroline to her sisters in faithful allegiance, according to the pledge she made. wherein was plighted her honor and her truth. On this question, there is but one respectable side; and on that side the great body of the people are ranged—a few, a very few, growing fewer every day, are left to Mr. Holden. And when men shall come to bear the proof of his criminal intentions, they will flee him like they flee the leprosy. The Small Pox.

It becomes our duty to appounce that this ntectious and loathsome disease has again made its appearance in this town, and it is our duty so to announce it, because, as we are informed in one locality no steps have been taken to prevent its spread. We have great respect for Dr. McKee, who we happen to know is one of the commissioners, and we beg to call this matter to his special attention. It is useless to withold the names. The Small Pux is reported by Dr. Hill to be in the family of Mr. Holden; and more than one citizen has communicated to us the fact, that there is no guard to prevent communication-no flag to indicate infection, nor any other signal. And we are further informed that Mr. Holden communicates with his office, and that persons bave access to his house.

Another house in this town, where the infection also prevails, we understand is signalled for the warning of passers by, and for aught we know may be guarded too. We well recollect that a negro servant on the premises of Mrs. Henry, some time ago, had the small pox, and this lady's house was effectually guarded by town police officers, and so rigidly, as to annoy the family. We did not complain in their behalf, because we preferred to counsel submission to the annovance. rather than run the risk of spreading the Infection. Other families have been obliged to submit to like necessities, and there is no reason why Mr. Holden should have an immuni-

We mention the name of Dr. McKee, because we recollect him as one of the Commissioners, and we invoke prompt attention to this matter. We' feel a natural sympathy with the afflicted member of Mr. Holden's family, and we would have been glad to have been saved the necessity of this public application for the proper precautions against its ex-

To Correspondents.

We frequently receive letters, saving-"Your Tri-weekly is always a day behind your Daily of the same date, in reaching this Post Office." This is obliged to be so. Our Daily is printed between midnight and day of its date, and consequently is sent off by the mails of that morning. Our Tri-weekly is printed in the day of its date, and cannot get off in the mails until next day—hence its being a mail behind the Daily. And we cannot avoid this: for we cannot print off both editions and mail them in t for the morning trains.

We sometimes receive letters from persons saying that they had paid the proprietor of the State Journal for the paper up to a certain period, when upon the books we find them credited for a shorter period. We go entirely by the entries on the books, as it was upon these dutes we purchased the establishment, and agreed to furnish the Confederate to all subscribers to whom and for the length of time we found the Journal was due, according to those entries. If there is any error, the correction lies with the former proprietor, and not with

We do wish persons who write for the Confederate to be changed from one Post-office to another, would be particular to state from what Post-office as well as to what Post-office; and that all would specify what issue of the paper they are writing for or about, whether Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly. If this were always observed, it would save us a great deal of trouble, would prevent mistakes, and ensure the correction or attention desired.

Every assertion that Mr. Holden and the Conservatives who support him desire to secede from the Confederacy is infamously false.-

This is the bare assertion of the editor of the Progress, without even the "by authority" of Mr. Holden. Whereas two gentlemen of the Legislature have publicly and solemaly certified that they heard Mr. Holden say that it was his "desire" for North Carolina "to secede from the Confederacy," and that " the Legislature ought to call a Convention to take her out immediately." These certificates have been published to the world for nearly a week, and Mr. Holden has issued no denial himself, nor authorised any one else to do so for him. The bare assertion of the Progress, therefore, carries no weight with it. Does Mr. Holden dony the allegations of these gentlemen, or authorize the Progress to do so for him? There's the point.

Boy Gov. VANCE will speak at Greensboro Saturday, June 4th, Greensboro, Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelly, Monday, June 13th Shelby, Monday, June 18th, Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 16th, Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th, Asheville, Friday, June 17th, Marion, Monday, June 20th, Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,

Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d. The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

Western papers please copy.

The Richmond Examiner states that poisoned balls and explosive bullets are not honorable engines of war, and for that reason the are in use in the Yankee army. Some of our soldiers wounded in the army of Northern Virginia owe their wounds to these infernal contrivances, enhancing the dangers of death and the necessity of amputation. It is intimated that Brig. Gen. J.B. Gordon, of North Carolina, was wounded by a poisoned ball, and that his death was the result of it.

YAMEES PRISONERS ESCAPED.—We are authorised to give information that eleven Yankes prisoners escaped on Saturday morning last, from the guard having them in charge at the junction of the W. C. & R. Rail read with the Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Road, on the suburbs of Charlotte.

"Ender Which King, Benzoni ?"

The Conservative, organ of the "crooked oct," and the Progress, month-piece of the 'straitest sect" Conservatives, are quarreling over three State Senators, as to who they will support for Governor, namely-" Hou: Bedford Brown, Hon, Nat. Boyden, and E. J. Warren, Esq." The Conservative claims them for Gov. Vance; but the Progress demurs,

"We saw and conversed freely with all three of these gentlemen during the recent session of the Legislature, and we are confident that at least two of the three will vote for Mr. Holden, and think it very probable all three of them will. We do not see how gentlemen holding the views and advocating the opinions they do, can vote for Gov. Vance.

We can understand why these two latter gentlemen, especially, may vote for Gov. Vance, because they know that is the strong side of the party; and wilv old stagers, such as Nat. Boyden and Dr. Warren, have no idea of taking passage on board a sinking ship. But we entirely agree with the Progress in the remark that " we do not see how gentlemen holding the views and advocating the opinions they do. can vote" against Mr Holden on account of his views-for his and theirs are identical. Self-preservation may induce Casualties in the 66th N. C. T., Martin's Brithem to vote for Gev. Vance; but they are gade, in the engagements of the 16th, 18th heart and soul with Mr. Holden. heart and soul with Mr. Holden.

For the Confederate.

HANOVER JUNCTION, Va., May 23. Messrs. Editors: By publishing the followng list of casualties at your earliest convenence, you will oblige many friends and

anxious families. The list is complete to date.

Very respectfully, R. B. ANDERSON, Chaplain 4th N. C. T.

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTH REG'T N. C. TROOPS.

Field and Staff-Killed, none. Wounded, maj E A Osborne right hand severe, acting adj't lieut J A Smmers, co H, jaw and seek severe, W M Durell, co K, acting sergt maj on the 11th, left arm amputated, W B Barnes, co F, acting serg maj on the 19th hip severe.

Co A—Killed, capt W F McRorie and sergt F M Morrison; privates N S Brawley and Angustus Byers. Wounded, lieut F.D Carlton thigh severe, lieut W.R. McNeely thigh, lieut I'M C Davidson breast and arm, ord'ly sergt W & Thompson thigh severe, corpl A Lampe mortally, corpl C D Copnor thump amputa-Hobbs thigh severe, W L Gilland leg, D A Bean head mortally, since died, T Christy both thighs severe, J W Coan thigh, J B Stinson thigh, A L Speakes leg. Missing, privates A Bailey and Eli Day.

Co B-Killed, 1st sergt E F Barber; privates T D Barber and Peter Deal. Wounded, lieut A Cowan leg severe, sergt H C Miller hip, serg D A Danahoo hand, corpl M A Barn hardt right thigh amputated; privates A Danshoo thigh, W F Fisher thigh severe, J C llyde arm severe, J H Holdsclaw hand, T N Torrence face, G A Torrence arm severe, D W Rayner arm severe. S M McLaughlan thigh and hand severe, S Overcash shoulder severe. Missing, privates Wm Raney and R H Doke.

Co C-Killed, privates C P Arthers, J H Harkness, P Jacobs, Wm Freeman. Wounded, lieut S A Ciaywell shoulder, contusion, ord'ly sergt J C Turner foot by bayonet accidental, sergt J A Holmes breast, corpl T A Shuford shoulder severe, corpl A L Summers shoulder severe; privates M L Arthers hand severe, S Hendron abdomen, since died, J F Holmes side contusion, A F Lewis face severe. G W Lock thigh severe, H L Lotlar arm, P T Miller hip severe, S L Wilson band, AS Mills breast, G W White, heel, A C Yates ear. Missing, sergt Wm M Adams.

Co D-Killed, privates A Dickson, and S Waters. Wounded, capt T G Lee shoulder, searg R W Hudgins leg, sergt John Pearsall thumb shot off, corpl J J Ellis face severe, privates D L Howel groin severe, W M Anderson, arm severe, W Wiggs, shoulder severe, T Myers neck, N Lee bowels, E Croom heel, E Rupard hand. Missing, private B John-

Co E-Killed, sergt R L Leggett, privates W W Boling, and L A Taylor. Wounded, Lt S J Litchfied hand and contusion in leg, Lt E Tripp arm severe, 1st sergt G A Litchfield shoulder, sergt W A Cutler head mortally since died, corpl W R Cutrell side severe, privates Joel Jackson head and face severe, B Buck right hand amputated, W C Morris leg severe and captured, J Hawkins side.

Co F-Killed, sergt J T Atkinson, corpl J B Farmer, private H L Jackson. Wounded Lt T B Stith bowels severe, sergt J H Marshbourne breast contusion, sergt Jas Gay temple severe, corp J L Burton leg broken captured, neck severe, J G Winstead hand contusion, B B Rhodes side.

Co G-Killed corpl J H Hanes, privates, J P Shive, E J Donthit, D E Blackwelder.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST N. C. CAVARRY.

Mesers, Editors: You will confer a great uvor on this regiment and its friends by Wounded-Col W H Cheek in left shoul-

Co A-Wounded, James Ray severely in Oo B-Killed, corp Stephen Lassiter, bu-

gler Wm E Bryen, private Mills B Powell.
Co D-Wounded, private Albert Wright, severely in log.
Co E-Wounded Capt Cad J Iredell, in

right breat and arm, FA Hawks, in thigh secrely. J Bullock, J Sims and P W Green. Killed, private C Dickerson. Co F-Wounded, corp Chas M Stitler in side severe, privates W L Barrier severely in left arm, J W Dry in thigh.

Co 1-Killed, curp B B Meready, and private A H Whaley. Wounded, W H Stetson and Jno Smith.

Co K—Killed, private D V Green. Wounded, W Kinsland, T Passmore, D Johnson.— Missing, capt J C Blair, private G W Guy.

Recapitulation—Killed 7, wounded 16,
missing 2, total 26.

Eight companies of the regiment were present, mounting 212 men and officers. We captured the guidon of the lat Maine cavalry. GEO. S. DEWEY, Adjt.

Editors Confederate :- Be kind enough to publish in your columns the following list of

Field and staff-No casualties. Company A, captain J W Latta, commanding. Killed-Privates Lewis Christman and Sydney Browning. Wounded—Sergts W J Barrow leg severely, J D Whitaker leg se-verely, privates F Mangum hand, Wiley Teasley hip, Robert Cates side, Nathan Couch breast dangerously, John Dunnagan shoulder severely, John Pool forehead, John T James finger, Hillman Glenn face severely, S J Garrett thigh, Green Phips leg severely, Jesse W James wrist, Ransom Pool mortally since dead, Thomas Whitaker body by shell, W H Cardin hand severel

Co B. Lieut Jas B Benting, Commanding, Killed-private Thomas Bunting. Wounded O C Stalling head and hand severely. Co C, Capt David & Davis, Communding, Killed-None. Wounded, sergt J Grant arm

severely, privates If B Smith spine danger-ously, H L Horn head dangerously, W J Smith finger. Co D, Capt W T Robertson, Commanding Killed-Private E A Brock. Wounded-Capt W T Robertson side severely, private John Turner thigh, A Woodward groin, Jesse

Cameron hip. Co E, Capt S S Quinerly, Commanding Killed-None. Wounded-Privates P Boon

Co F, Capt W J Rasberry, Commanding. Killed-None. Wounded-Sergent Stanley arm severely, privates C Gooding shoulder severely, W Bowen arm severely, W Lyons arm, John Simmons jaw severely, James

Weatherington leg.
Co G, Capt E G Blackmer, Commanding. Killed-Private Samuel Spats. Wounded-Private G W Garner hip.
[Co's H and I are not given by our corres-

pondent 7-Eos. Co K-Lieut Jno I Massey commanding. Killed, none. Wounded, lient Jan I Massey shoulder dangerously, privates H Creech thigh, D J Price finger.

Total number kil'ed. 5. Total wounded. 87. This regiment with the other two of Martin's brigade (17th and 42nd) were the first troops to reach the enemy's works in the charge of the 20th inst, and behaved with such conspicuous gall intry on the occasion as to win a most flattering notice of their services from our division commander, Gen R

Hoke. This statement I desire you to publish Mesers. Editors, inasmuch as a Virgina brigade supporting us 300 yards in our rear, have attempted to appropriate those laurels which were so nobly won by our own troops (North Carolinians) and to whom the honor of the victory gained at Howlett's farm on the 20th inst., so justly belongs.

J. STUART ARMITEAD. JR. 1st Lieut. and Adj't 66th N. C. T.

North Carelina in the Recent Battles. Mesers. Editors: I enclose the following extracts from a letter from an officer in Gen Lane's brigade, in relation to the gallantry of certain North Carolina officers in the recent batiles. These noble men are making a name

for themselves which will ever live in the

hearts of their countrymen. Well may the heart of the "Old North" swell with pride at the mention of their deeds of noble daring. After speaking of the bloody battle-field, the noble dead and ghastly wounded, and acknowledging the gracious hand of Providence in shielding him from harm, he says:

"Yesterday (May 12th) was the bardes fight of all. At 5 a. m., the enemy charged and broke Stuart's brigade on the left of our corpl W P Wooten thigh severe, corpl J H brigade, and near the centre of our army lines. Watson arm and thigh severe, privates Joel They poured in the breastworks and gave our Taylor arm severe, J B Woodward shoulder brigade a raking, cofileding fire, enough to severe, T D Knight arm severe side, E Flora, cause the bravest and best disciplined to break; but they stood as Geo. Lane commanded them, until the enemy had approached nearer, when the command was given to charge, and the works were re-captured. From then till Wounded, corpl S A Kelly leg, Lt D J Smoot leg amputated since died, privates J A Cranfill arm sud hand, P S Rose erm severa S same lines, and this morning we held the same lines, and this morning we held the same lines, with the yacker army still in our front. It is about 11 o'cleck, and no Eghting der, Williams Perry mortally since died, B M yet. * Gen. Lane, though it the Williams hand, H A Wise shoulder severe, W thickest of the battle all the while, is not Whitlock right hand apputated.

Ou H—Killed, coupl M F Walker, privates
S Chamberlin, and Was Forcum. Wounded, the knee and a part of his right feet shot Col. M. Brown, Jas Michell foot severely, Cader Parker side severe, R. R. Morgan face, T. W. Edwards temple, Wm Lambert leg, T. L. Morgan thigh severe, H. F. Robison thigh, A. Madison bowels mortally, D. W. Money left arm suspected, Jas York thigh. Missing, private H. T. Sprinkle.

Lane, A. D. C., had his left leg shot off below the kuse and a part of his right foot shot away. He is chearful and doing as well as could be expected this morning under the circumstances. Col. A. C. Avery of the 83rd, is I fear, mortally wounded—right thigh and left arm badly brokes. I.A. Col. Wm Lee Davidson of the 7th, missing—supposed to be tilled. Col. William M. Barbour, of the 87th, missing—some say killed, some my a prisoner. There is now only one full Colenal (John D. Barry of the 18th,) left with the brigade.—Col. Barbour was captured. comstances. Col. A. C. Avery of the 88rd, accidentally, severely, privates H C Alby head, M Brown, Jas Michell foot severely, Cader Parker side severe, R R Morgan face, T W Edwards temple, Wm Lambert leg, T L Morgan thigh severe, H F Robison thigh, A Madison bowele mortally, D W Money left arm amputated, Jas York thigh. Missing—some say killed, come my a prisoner. There is now only one full Colemat (John D. Barry of the 18th,) left with the beignde.—Col. Rilled—Privates Calvin Hackady and Abaer Privates Calvin Hackady and Abaer Privates Calvin Hackady and Scott, finger amputated, serg. H L Claytes, wrist, corp. J W Selby, thumb amputated, serg. Jone Soott, finger amputated, serg. H L Claytes, wrist, corp. J W Selby, thumb amputated, serg. J W Swindell, thigh severe, privates S Caton, hand. E J Daniels, him W A Labam and the severe taken by the S7th Regiment, and one leg Lt.

the fate of my army depends upon it, and ler God's sake don't lose any time." " will (ieneral," sai! the thousand the works, he went up sufficiently near the enemy to ascertain their exact position, voturned, and to ascertain their exact position, natured, and reported in person to the commanding General. Our brigade was then ordered to flank them, which was most handsomely done, making the enemy abandon an advantageous position which he had secured on another part of the field. The object was accomplished, and we returned to our original position which are with hald?"

Capt. Nicholson, mentioned above, is a sou Thomas W. Nicholson, of Halifux county. He graduated with distinction at the University of this State in 1860, and during his senior year was one of the editors of the University M. zine. We is a most pallant officer, and is said to be the best Judge Advocate in the army of Virginia. He has filled the position of Jude Advocate in Gen. Wilcox's Division Court for nearly a year. I sincerely regret to learn that since the above letter was written, he has been wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell.

Lieut. Octavius A. Wiggins, is also from Halifax county, and is a son of Mason L. Wiggins, Esq., well and favorably known as Senator from that county in the State Legislature. I learn that in order to get possession of the flag mentioned above, he was compelled to take a foot race with the Yankee ensign. Young Wiggins was too feet for him, and secured the prize. Lieut. W. has since the above occurrence, been wounded in the thigh. Wanner.

Editors of the Confederate: The contract between a storm and calm is nowhere seen and felt more than on the buttle-fi-14. I am now writing on the edge of the scene of battle fought recently between Siegel and Breckinridge, to be called, I suppose, the britle of New Market. The town of New Market is n the county of Shenandoah, on the valley turnpike, 48 miles north of Staupton and about 70 miles south of Winchester.

It was announced that Siegel had occupied Winchester with 5.000 men. This was the signal for the army of the vall y to buckle on their armor. Siegel had advanced but a short fistance from Winchester, when Imboden's troops, together with the ranger companies ocated here, commenced annoying him. As the Confederates were greatly outnumbered by Siegel's forces, they of course avoided a pitch sattle until they bad drawn the enemy as high up as New Market. Here Imboden was reinforced by Gen. Breckinridge, when a very bloody battle ensued; small compared with the gigantic movement on the Rapid Ann, but long to be remembered by the in-habitants of this country, and far longer by the unfortunate victims who hit the dust that

The Federals had driven Imboden back for a day or two, until Thursday, when Breekenridge came in sight a little south of New Market. Here for the first time Siegel became aware of Breckinridge's whereabouts and a retreat of course was his only alternahis great concern. The Shenaudosh lay in Siegel's rear about five miles. He must cross this river and burn the bridge : and to do this required a conflict of the most severe kind. During most of the day the battle raged botly; the very earth seemed to shake under the roar of artillery. Siegel gradually moved towards the river, and being far superior in artillery force, he crossed the river under heavy fire, hurut the bridge in his rear, and retreated in the direction of Winchester; though it is stated he is returning. Breckinridge being Imboden's superior in rank, commanded in person. The Cadets of the Virginia Military lustitute were on the field, and I heard Gen. Breckenridge speak of their bravery in the very highest terms. Seven of their number were killed and fourteen were wounded.

The Confederate mortality is said to reach forty. The wounded and missing amount to five or six hundred. The Federal loss is of course unknown; one hundred and fourteen were buried at New Market after the battle was over; forty four woonded are within gunshot of me now, and their ambulance train was a quarter to a half mile long. Their loss

in prisoners will probably reach four hundred. Their loss is probably one thousand men, four pieces, and a large number of horses &c.,

Now that the battle is over, the two armies gone, and the dead buried, all is still as death, save the occasional appearance of a man or two on horseback coming to see the field .-He finds it strewn with lifeless horses, bomb shells, torn clothes, broken casteens. Pools of blood here and there, and the deep tracks of hoofs and wheels, are all that remain; and the sun seems to shine with sickly light upon this scene of carnage. And as I walk among the wards of the two hospitals, porthern and southern; and as I see the eyes of one and another close in death ; as I look upon the victims of cruel war, who are doomed to pass through the remainder of life with the loss of a leg, or an arm, or an eye, and as my heart follows the mail and the telegraph home to those who are to shrick at the announcement of the death of fathers, sons and brothers slain and lost to them; and then remember that what I see and feel here, is not a tithe of what has transpired elsewhere over our broad unhappy land, most truly can I offer the prayer of the excellent Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina to the King of Nations, "Give us a speedy, an honorable, and a lasting peace." VIATOR.

CANIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE. PLUMMER W. GREEN, Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry, respectfully offers his services to represent the people of Warran county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Election first Thursday in Angust.

RUNAWAY BLAVE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Guilford county, some time back, as a runaway slave, and who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to Mr. John Danoy, in Tarboro', Edge-comb county, N. C. He is black complected, five feet eight inches high, looks to be about 22 years old; will weigh about 145 lin. He says he was hired out in the western part of N. C., when he ranaway. He says he thinks he ranaway last Angust. His clothes worn out and he nearly naked.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take recta,

Sheriff of Guilford county.

May 16, 1864—w-17-tf

I'd the Tolore of Electhem County, and Liny Pollow-Oltizane of the Army.—Havin recolved many reliainshess from my friends I as some upper to an ability to represent you in the louise of Commons of the next Lagislature of Hosth Curoline.

Hy principles and views are well known to my personal Rismin. Law in favor of laying plans and making proposals and offering propositions and making propositions.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS BU BOOKS I NEW BOOKS ! (Our Own Publications.)

Hongs of Love and Liberty "
Primary Geography
Fork's English Gramman First Book in Composition, Hill's Possus, second edition, Morven and Linds. Diale Primer, pictorial—third edition, First Diale Reader, First Dixie Reader,
The Dixie Spelling Book—lu press,
Johnson's School Arithmetic—in press,
The Jack Morgan Songster—in press,
Remontary Spelling Book—in press,
One third off to the trade.

The following Books are published places in the Confederacy; NOVELS.

Jean Valjeau, The Bohemian,
Raids and Romance of Morgan and J
Field and Fireside Novelette,
The Confederate—A Romantic Essay.

Silas Marner, The Battle of the Bards Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor, Lander's Arithmetse, Bingham's Latin Grammar, Primary Geography, York's English Grams

York's English Grammar,
First Book in Composition,
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,
First Dixie Resder,
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,
Wesleyan Catechism,
Sermon Catechism,
Biblical Catechism,
MILITARY WORKS.

Gilbam's Manual,
Army Regulations,
Evolutions of the Line,
Wheeler's Cavalry,
Napoleon's Maxims of War,
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,
The Volunteer's Hand-book,
School of the Guides,
General Orders,
Warren's Sargery, by Dr. Warren,
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,
MISC ELLANEOUS BOOKS.
The Way and its Harcost Ulustanted

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The War and its Heroes. Illustrated Myrtic Leaves, Hill's Poems, Southern Model Leter Writer, Morren and Linda, Rival Administration Scriptural Views of National Trials, Romantic Passages in S. W. History, The Camp Jeste Diary of the War, The Seige of Vicksburg, The Sunday School Bell, The Sabbath School Wreath, Plowing and Ditching,

Fun for the Camp, Campaign from Texas to Maryland, Dr. Doesse' Sermons, The Age-A New Monthly, Southern Literary Messenger, Map of the Confederate States, mbardment of Vicksburg, Engraving, Dr. Deems' Portrait,

Soldier Boy Songster, Songs of Love and Liberty, General Jackson's Portrait, Bonnie Blue Flag Song Book, Cotton Field Melodies, Confederate Flag Songster,

Stonewall Song Book, N. B .- Those ordering books by mail should tage. BRANSON & FARRAR, Releigh, N. C.

850 REWARD. DANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is try-ing to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS, ap 1—57-w4t* Durhams Station, N. C.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS April Term, 1864.

M. M. Misenheimer, adm'r Petition to sell land.

M. Wilhelm & others, A. M. Willelm & others,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication he made for six weeks in the Weekly Confederate for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Chierrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not he said according to the prayers of the petition.

Witness, Joseph Young, Cherk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1864.

D. 1864.

D. Chief Churchester Concord.

D. Chief Churchester Concord.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Releigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be reserved at this office until the 26th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Tea Muts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Gurarment will require the total pressure of oil as well as oil as to.

20.4244w3t.

Mat. and Chief Q. M.

29 data wat M. W. PEIRCE,
29 data wat
Winnington Journal, Payetteville Observor, Habigh Standard and Petersburg Register,
copy & times and sone bill to Maj. Peirce. Leed Mine Interest for Sele I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INVEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COM-PANY, notwithstanding the preparty is thought to pay a heary per centum to the desthaters. erty Mr. Was Toble, the agent, will give a the necessary information, or they one me at Hickory Green or Poplar Wythe county, Va.

mb-26-52-dit-west A. N. Cl

TO THE JAIL OF WARD COURTY, AS A runeway, on the 5th of May, a page woman, who says her name is SALLY REJANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a val cotton draw. She is shout M years old, I feet I inches high, slander, cales hinds, we make front tenth ort, and rather slew spokes. The owner of said nagro is requested to some forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, at the will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. ERCH, Sheriff.

A. N. CHAPPIN.

Notice. Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark REGRO man about fifty years of age. Half sugre cayabis name is PLEASANT, and thes he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Handerson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton M. C. April 13th 1804. ap. 20 12-w6m

J. O. EIREMAN. ap 1-67-41-6-49 - views is adjusted in the contract of the con · San tradition to the country to the sand on the

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